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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Chicago Has Debts-Arms Plan

China Says League Is Unfair

Hitler Wins Lippe, Faces Foes

Tokyo Tall Tales Hit by Grew

Roumania Has Stop-Gap Rule

U. S. May Give Barter a Basis

A COMMITTEE of leading Chicagoans backs a plan to settle the war debts and accomplish disarmament simultaneously. The scheme they enthusiastically advance originated with Salmon O. Levinson, credited with the outlawry of war idea. Under a joint arrangement adopted through the Disarmament Conference debtor nations would agree to pay off the United States with four annual payments of $312,500,000 each. As a bargain condition, all the nations enter a four-year arms building holiday and a reduction scheme that would junk 50 per cent of arms by 1937. The backers see complete practicality in the plan—They believe it would meet the world's chief needs in the briefest possible time.

¶ China protests unfair treatment by the League Committee of 19. Delegate Dr. Yen makes formal complaint at Geneva that the committee culminates long ignoring of Chinese interests by introducing modifications into its resolution of conciliation without consulting China. He declares the effort is to supplant the resolution which Japan rejected because it denied recognition to Japan's conquests in Manchuria and cited the Lytton Report and the treaties. China believes the committee will go to an extreme—That it will even omit any mention of the Lytton Report in its text.

¶ Germany is surprised when Adolf Hitler's Fascists triumph in the Diet election in the little state of Lippe. They poll 39.6 per cent of the 98,451 votes. The Fascists are cheered, but they know their heavy national difficulties. Chancellor von Schleicher considers making Gregor Strasser, "vacationing" Fascist, Vice-Chancellor to sap Hitler's power. The latter is said to offer cooperation to von Schleicher if Fascists are given the Reichswehr and Interior portfolios—Which argues Hitler no longer means to be Mussolini or nothing.

¶ The Tokyo press receives from American Ambassador Joseph C. Grew emphatic denial of wild rumors it has been publishing. He denies that the United States has reached any understanding with China to supply it with money, arms or ammunition. America has furnished airplanes and motorcars only to Shanghai. Japan's press has joined in an anti-American agitation because, apparently, the huge and unpopular military budget is about to come up in the Diet. Japan has used this tactic before—When imperialist palaver won't make the people pungle up, fear or hatred is called in.

¶ Roumania gets a stop-gap Cabinet under Vaida-Voevod. The new Premier commands the situation only by consent, no party wanting a general election. Former Premier Maniu, who resigned when King Carol would not permit dismissal by the Cabinet of Colonel Marinescu, whom he had named as Bucharest Chief of Police, sees most of his Cabinet members retained, but he and former Minister Mihalache control the all-powerful Peasant Party. The two leaders await the expected contest between constitutional Premier Voevod and absolutist King Carol—Who'll be who and how'll he get to be that?

¶ President von Hindenburg leads a Berlin military procession in memory of what he saw Germany win at Versailles. He honors not the Versailles of 1919, but of 1871, when as a young lieutenant with his squadron he saw the Franco-Prussian War ended and the German Empire find its frame. Distinguished generals, officials and one-time princes follow the venerable President in a monarchist show. Chancellor von Schleicher made another appeal for the establishment of militia as Germany's most important defense—And he demands conscription, which would riddle all those swaggering political private armies.

¶ American leaders in economics, education and relief move to have barter brought under state and federal aid control. With 16 states employing the ancient practice, a President's commission will be asked for to investigate and pass on the setting up of a capable structure to make barter general and effective. Money markets may remain frozen with fear—But with swift swapping the world will soon wag along.

¶ Bulgaria rejoices as little Princess Maria Louisa is baptized in the Greek or orthodox faith. The Papal representative protests. M. Liaptcheff, Bulgarian Premier when King Boris married the Italian Princess two years ago, stated that the Constitution would be maintained. This says the heir must hold to the orthodox faith. The new Princess is not the royal heir—But the Bulgarians want the first-born in their own faith.

Hitlerites Use Minor Victory To Strengthen Waning Cause

Social Democratic Régime in Lippe Overturned at State Election—German Government Driving Wedge Into Fascist Ranks

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Jan. 16—Submitting the little state of Lippe to an oratorical and political barrage out of proportion to its size and importance, Herr Adolf Hitler's Fascists yesterday succeeded in recouping part of their election losses—a victory they hope to utilize to strengthen their receding position in national politics.

In the state election the Fascists polled 39.6 per cent of a total of 98,451 votes. This compared with 34.7 per cent in the November Reichstag polling in Lippe, but was not equal to the 41.1 per cent polled by National Socialists in this state in the July Reichstag election. With the Nationalists and People's Party, the Rightists thus have a majority ousting the Social Democratic régime, which has ruled Lippe since 1919.

Although Fascists are making every effort to use Lippe as a national barometer, government circles are not at all convinced that Herr Hitler will be able to achieve a similar result in nation-wide polling in case the Fascists force a dissolution of the Reichstag and new general elections.

Financial difficulties and dissension within the party have greatly hampered Herr Hitler in recent weeks. Although still publicly keeping up the "all or nothing" demand, he has privately named a new price for cooperation with the Government at far less than the power of a Mussolini.

Capitalising the Fascist difficulties, the Chancellor, Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, has adopted tactics which place Herr Hitler in a most awkward position. President von Hindenburg and the Chancellor in past week have both held private discussions with Herr Gregor Strasser who is on "vacation" from the post of second in command of the Fascist Party. The possibility is definitely considered of making Herr Strasser Vice-Chancellor. Thus if Herr Strasser and Herr Hitler effect a rapprochement Fascist support would be assured to General von Schleicher. If Herr Strasser and Herr Hitler continue to disagree General von Schleicher expects to use Herr Strasser to break the ranks of the National Socialists.

A recent open letter from Herr Hitler denying that the Fascists are in financial difficulty, denying that the National Socialists sell their support either to industrialists or to the present Government, denying that the Fascists accepted a credit of 4,000,000 marks from the Swedish banker, Marcus Wallenberg, shows that the party is not unmindful of the serious consideration with which

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GROUP ADVISES BARTER BE PUT ON LEGAL BASIS

Urges Federal Exchange for Control and Sponsorship

The rapid growth of barter exchanges throughout the United States has attracted the attention of educators and economists everywhere.

In at least 16 states these barter exchanges, in one form or another, are operating, generally, it is reported, successfully.

Now an attempt is to be made to put them under federal control.

A memorandum drawn by a notable group of educators will go to Washington suggesting the feasibility of establishing a federal barter exchange bureau with aid to states by the Federal Government.

At the same time, another group of educators and economists has been selected to undertake a thorough analysis of recent developments in the field of technology, the question of unemployment in relation to technological advance, and other matters hinging on the present economic situation, and proposed remedies.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 16—Leading economists and relief workers from all sections of the United States are today on record for the appointment by the President of a federal commission to study the feasibility of emergency barter exchanges and for federal and state aid in properly establishing these trading centers.

A memorandum containing recommendations for federal and state action, entitled "emergency exchanges for the alleviation of unemployment," was made public by Prof. J. Douglas Brown, director of the industrial relations section of Princeton University, here last night and will be forwarded to the Administration in Washington today. The study back of the memorandum was announced at the annual meeting of the American Statistical Association last December.

"Despite the increasing seriousness of unemployment during the past three years, most proposals for relief seek merely to distribute the burden without remedying the cause, or involve such drastic changes in our social and economic structure as to hold no promise for the immediate future," the memorandum says.

"It has, however, been urged by many that large numbers of those now unemployed can be set to work producing goods and services for

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Geneva, Hearing Many Plans For Cutting Arms, Has Failed To Forge Ahead With Any One

Simplification of Means, Backed by Will to Peace, Declared First Essential in Bringing Definite Results to Arms Parley

Disarmament—No. 5

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The disproportion between the plethora of plans and the paucity of results, must have occurred to everybody who has followed even the recent proceedings at Geneva. My personal interest goes back much farther. M. Léon Bourgeois, perhaps the kindliest and most intelligent French politician since the advent of the Third Republic, used to relate to me the efforts in which he participated over 30 years ago at The Hague for general disarmament.

We are perhaps wrong in imagining that we possess greater good will, and are more well meaning, than the men who sought a solution for the already urgent problem of armaments in the two conferences, one at the end of the last century, the other at the beginning of the present century. There was, in 1899, a great wave of idealism in many of the European countries. The declaration of the Czar that the competition in armaments was burdensome and perilous found a ready response.

But though there was widespread agreement on the objective, there was also widespread suspicion of the neighbor in every European country. Disarmament seemed excellent for the neighbor; but for oneself there were all sorts of reasons for remaining armed. This conference, and the later conference of 1907, nevertheless, virtually failed. Can we honestly say that there has not been revealed at Geneva the same contradiction between aspiration and performance?

A little knowledge of the history of our times will save us from the fatuous belief that concern for peace never existed before, let us say, last year; and the equally fatuous belief that the difficulties which are now apparent are new, and are due to the bad faith of the respective governments. In reality the problem presents itself in very much the same form as it presented itself 30 years ago.

There was then, and there is now, a consciousness of danger. The rulers were then, as now, convinced that disarmament was necessary if war was to be averted. Now, as then, there is a hope of success; now, as

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Tokyo Plea to Bar Child Witnesses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo

TOKYO newspapers disapprove of dragging children into criminal cases even where their testimony is necessary to convict wrongdoers.

A Tokyo detective now is under fire from the press because he induced the six-year-old son of a criminal to make revelations which resulted in the criminal's arrest and conviction. The press argues that the police are exceeding the bounds of humanity when they question the children of suspects.

Yen Charges League Action Favors Japan

Resolution Was Altered Without Consulting China, Says Delegate

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Jan. 16—Formal complaint that the League of Nations has been going out of its way to please Japan while ignoring China, in the effort made here toward conciliation during the past month, was filed here today by Dr. W. W. Yen, China's delegate, when the conciliation committee resumed its sessions after the recess, which commenced Dec. 20.

In a letter to M. Paul Hymans of Belgium, president of the Committee of Nineteen, Dr. Yen declared that modifications, he has been informed, have been introduced into the committee's resolution without China's being consulted, which "render the conciliation unacceptable to China."

Sir Eric Drummond has been trying to find a formula which will satisfy the Japanese, to replace the Committee of Nineteen's draft resolutions, which Japan rejected because they contained reference to the League Assembly's resolutions of last March denying recognition to Japan's conquests in Manchuria and cited the League Covenant, the pact of Paris and the Nine Power Treaty and the Lytton report as providing a basis for settlement.

The reports which brought forth Dr. Yen's protest are to the effect that the Committee of Nineteen has been considering the omission of any mention of the Lytton report from the text of its resolutions and leaving it for the president of the committee to make passing reference to the Lytton findings in his remarks when the resolutions come before the Assembly. If these and other proposed changes were permitted in the resolutions, the result would be to sacrifice practically everything of real significance in order to prevent Japan's withdrawal from the League.

China is becoming increasingly impatient with the League's delays. If it were not for the fact that the Chinese feel that the military situation south of the Great Wall is most unsatisfactory, they would probably have taken a firmer stand here some time ago. Since the Committee of Nineteen last met, Japan has carried a new offensive into China proper. China's delegation here shows the Shanhaikwan affair as one more development in the Manchurian business and not as an isolated incident to be settled by separate negotiation.

As the policy of the new American administration on the Far Eastern question remains unknown, it appears unlikely that the League's special Assembly will take action under Paragraph 4 Article 15, of the Covenant until after March 4, if all efforts at conciliation fail. This paragraph obliges the Assembly to draw up a report giving its final decision on the question, but until it is known whether the Roosevelt Administration intends to support the Stimson non-recognition policy, the Assembly will hardly wish to commit itself. An early declaration on the Far Eastern situation by the incoming United States Government would expedite action here.

HOOVER PUTS BUDGET PLAN UP TO PUBLIC

Seeks Through Secretary Mills to Make Fiscal Crisis Clear

ADDRESS BY RADIO TO EXPLAIN FACTS

President Himself Expected to Supplement Treasury Head With Statement

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—So important does President Hoover consider the nation's fiscal crisis that a detailed analysis of the budgetary needs of the country will be laid immediately before the public through Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, who is expected to be followed by comments from the White House itself.

The facts of the situation are as simple as they are disturbing. The United States is theoretically operating, like other great democracies, on a budget system. This system has one primary purpose—to make national income balance national expenditure. On the achievement of this result depends largely the country's prestige and credit.

In the present instance, a balanced budget will greatly facilitate the forthcoming long-term financing of the Treasury which would eventually effect savings of millions of dollars to taxpayers by reducing interest payments on approximately $6,000,000,000 of Liberty loans from 4¼ per cent to around 3¼ per cent.

The American budget failed by about $3,000,000,000 to balance last year. The budget for the present year is already $1,200,000,000 behind; is increasing by $6,000,000 a day, and is likely to be $2,000,000,000 by June 30, 1933, the end of the fiscal year. The budget deficit next year is likely to be as large.

President Hoover has offered a careful and coördinated program for balancing the budget in 1934—next year. It involves raising about $500,000,000 in new taxes and cutting off $500,000,000 by economies. Thus far, halfway through the short session, the record of Congress is almost blank. There is no present sign that Congress will take any action, either. The Senate is tied up by a filibuster; the House Democratic majority has thrown out one proposal of Mr. Hoover's after another.

This is the situation in which Mr. Mills has prepared his comment. He will go on the air in a radio address tonight. His address in all probability will be followed by further prods from the Administration. But, looked at objectively, the legislative situation appears likely to remain a stalemate, with little passed but regular supply bills—if even they get through.

The present demoralized turmoil of the Senate is part of the customary American system of government, and develops regularly in any short session, prior to a change in administration. There is more hope for the special session, which President-Elect Roosevelt is almost certain to call when he assumes the Presidency. But even here, the inconclusive conference held by Mr. Roosevelt with Democratic leaders of Congress in New York at which increased income taxes were proposed—and later dropped—does not offer much present prospect of those drastic steps, without which the budget cannot be balanced.

LEVINSON PLAN CHARTS WORLD FINANCIAL PATH

Sweeping Settlement of War Debts Linked to Holiday on Arms

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 16—Mr. Salmon O. Levinson, originator of the idea of the outlawry of war embodied in the Pact of Paris, announced today a plan for a new world financial reorganization. He proposed a sweeping and swift settlement of the war debts, provided the nations agree to a complete holiday in armament building and then to a reduction in armament.

As Mr. Levinson views it, he is simply carrying common sense ideas gained from experience in reorganizing domestic corporations expanded to include a world reorganization. He is a lawyer with many years of skill in the reorganization of large corporations and railroads. In his plan he visualizes the world as a big corporation which has broken down financially.

A group of leading Chicagoans has taken up the "Levinson Plan," formed a committee to promote it, and in making public its details today appealed for wide support for it. The committee is headed by Mr. Frank J. Loesch, a member of the Wickersham prohibition inquiry committee.

Details of Plan

The "Levinson Plan" in detail follows:

1. The Allied debts owing the United States to be settled by the payment of four equal yearly installments of $312,500,000, which total $1,250,000,000.

2. As an absolute condition to this adjustment, the nations, including the United States, to enter into a binding agreement, preferably at the Disarmament Conference, for a general holiday in all armament con-

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Roumania Gets Stop-Gap Cabinet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Jan. 16—As no one wanted a general election a stop-gap Cabinet under Dr. Alexander Vaida-Voevod has been formed to tide over the political crisis caused by the resignation of the Maniu Government last week. Dr. Vaida-Voevod was Prime Minister from June to October last year.

One of the main tasks of the new Cabinet will be to solve the difficulty which caused the resignation of the Maniu Cabinet, namely refusal of Colonel Marinescu, police chief of Bucharest, to obey the Cabinet's orders to resign on the grounds he held appointment directly from the King. The new Cabinet follows:

Prime Minister, Dr. Vaida-Voevod.
Foreign Minister, Nicholas Titulescu.
Minister of the Interior, George Mironescu.
Minister of Finance, Virgil Madgearu.
Minister of Trade, Jan Lugosanu.
Minister of Agriculture, Wolku Nitzescu.
Minister of Justice, Mihail Popovitch.
Minister of War, General Samsonovitch.
Minister of Education, Demeter Gusty.
Minister of Health and Labor, Dere Joanitescu.
Minister of Transportation and Public Works, Aduard Mirto.
Minister of Aviation, M. Iremescu.
Minister for Bessarabia, P. Hallipa.
Minister for Transylvania, Emil Hatzlegan.
Minister for Minorities, Reduoll Brandsch.

BREWERS' HOLD BACK WITH BEER, MRS. BOOLE SAYS

W. C. T. U. Leader Issues Warning as to Effect on American Politics

Legalization of beer would fasten once more upon the American people the stranglehold of the brewer on American politics which was broken by the adoption of the Prohibition Amendment in 1919, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, national and world president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union said, today.

Speaking before the "No Repeal" luncheon of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., held in commemoration of the 13th anniversary of national prohibition, Mrs. Boole issued a proclamation in which she pointed out that "in this time of confusion and bewilderment the W. C. T. U. announces to all the world that we believe that national prohibition is the best method of dealing with the liquor traffic."

"We believe," she added, "the only way to lessen the demand for intoxicating liquors is to convince the public that alcohol is a habit-forming drug and that its use leads to its abuse, placing our emphasis on the fact that each individual can contribute to the lessening of that demand by total abstinence.

Conserve the Benefits

"We further proclaim that the 'liquor traffic cannot be legalized without sin'; that no system can be devised as a substitute for the Eighteenth Amendment which will conserve the benefits of prohibition and at the same time legalize the liquor traffic."

Mrs. Boole also declared that prohibition is not lost, for many steps are necessary before it can be repealed or modified, pointing out that the W. C. T. U. would oppose steadfastly any proposed change in the law.

"Beer," she said, "is not yet legalized. Every week of delay gives the people the opportunity to realize that a flood of beer will not balance the budget; will not feed the hungry; will not relieve unemployment. Should Congress heed the clamor for the appeal for legalizing beer, the responsibility must be upon those who vote for it. 'It must needs be that offense comes, but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh.'"

With regard to facts supporting prohibition as a national social aid, Mr. Fred B. Perkins, secretary of the Rhode Island Bar Association, pointed out that the saloon and its philosophy have disappeared, and that the figures of the Department of Justice indicate that not half as much intoxicating liquor is being used in the United States as before prohibition. Massachusetts arrests for drunkenness, he said, have been reduced by more than 500,000 of what they would have been had they continued at a preprohibition rate.

Stand Up and Be Counted

"The time is at hand," he declared, "when each person must stand up and be counted. Those of us in favor of national prohibition have been criticized for every unfortunate thing which has happened in our country in the last 13 years. We have not shirked our responsibility. We stand ready today to take the blame which fairly belongs to us. But we also claim the credit which belongs to us. We are willing that the good and the evil resulting from national prohibition be balanced and the net result charged or credited to us.

"We likewise now propose to hold our opponents to their responsibility. They shall stand up and be counted."

In connection with today's observance of the thirteenth anniversary of the Eighteenth Amendment, the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League issued a statement declaring that 1933 will see the liquor offensive turned to a defensive, pointing out that the wets already are on defensive.

Washington Needs Adequate Airport, Mrs. Putnam Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—Amelia Earhart Putnam told a subcommittee of the Senate today that she was embarrassed when Europeans questioned her after her flight across the Atlantic about the airport at the capital of the United States.

While in her opinion American airways are far ahead of those of Europe, yet the capital has no adequate landing field, Mrs. Putnam told the committee which is studying the advisability of leasing the commercial airport now serving the city, eliminating a roadway close by and improving its facilities.

Apparently oblivious to the flashes from the cameras of photographers who climbed on chairs to take her picture in the Senate committee room, Mrs. Putnam declared that more regularly scheduled planes take off at the Washington airport than at Tempelhof, Berlin's landing field, which is classed among the finest in the world. Only by great skill have pilots who make regular landings at the capital been able to carry on with the safety record they have, Mrs. Putnam said, while private pilots prefer to go 100 miles out of their way to obtain better facilities.

Mrs. Putnam said she had landed at this field many times on regularly scheduled planes from New York, in an autogiro and in her own plane, and so she spoke from first-hand knowledge.

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THINGS PRESENT

You remember that the moon was late for the last eclipse. At least that is what the earth-folks said. But before our readers attach too much stigma to the Moon, let them read "Why the Moon Was Late" on the Editorial page.

We have often seen acting that dampened handkerchiefs in the audience. But we call it some acting when the cast weeps with the leading lady. See the Editorial "Butterfly and Buddy."

The series of 13 articles dealing with the achievements of the 12 women named to the Hall of Fame of the Century of Progress Fair, begins today with a sketch of Dr. Mary E. Woolley.

The Rime-O-Grams today (and Wednesday and Friday) will test your knowledge of familiar flowers. Send in your lists.

AND THINGS TO COME

The article in the "12 greatest American women" series for tomorrow will deal with Mary Lyon.

Tuesday brings the Educational page, the Home and Garden page, and the weekly Radio column. Look also for the new Guess-O-Jig and the answers to No. 2.

JOBLESS FLOCK TO HOOVER DAM SEEKING WORK

Waiting Line of 1500 Men Causes Acute Problem for Relief Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAS VEGAS, Nev.—With employment on the Hoover Dam at peak levels, the surplus of labor attracted from all parts of the United States by the possibility of obtaining work on that construction project is still pitifully great.

Camped out among mesquite bushes on the gray desert, sleeping in decrepit automobiles or inhabiting shabby rooming houses, there are nearly 1500 men here waiting for a chance to work, estimates Mr. Leonard T. Blood, superintendent of the United States Employment Office. Some of the men—many of them are only boys—have been waiting for months.

Every morning a list of names is posted outside the labor office. It announces those who have been accepted for employment from among the available applicants. There is a rush to see who has been chosen and the disappointed ones turn away—still waiting. But they are cheerful; perhaps they will "go out" on the job tomorrow?

Occasionally the employment agent receives a rush order for some workmen. He raises a window and calls, "Any cement finishers here?"

"Sure," answer a score of voices, and immediately a crowd surges about him, clamoring for jobs.

Not every one can have a job in building Hoover Dam, Mr. Blood explains. There are only 4500 men employed on the project at present and the turnover is low. In December only 465 men were hired from a list of 1747 applicants.

Since Las Vegas is a small town, virtually no more than a railroad station, the problem of supplying aid for a large number of unemployed is great. All resources have been marshaled to meet the situation.

The problem has been one of finding a balance where hardship for those already here are prevented while avoiding a form of aid that will attract others to aggravate the difficult situation. Just how attractive this is as a place of possible employment can be realized by learning that 70,000 letters asking for work were received by Mr. Blood last year.

Delaware, alone, of the 48 states and the District of Columbia has no representative among the Hoover Dam workmen, according to the employment files, although Vermont comes very close to that record, having only one resident employed. Western states have contributed the bulk of the labor supply.

California leads the list with 2390 workmen; Nevada is second, with 1842. Representatives of other states total: Texas, 282; Utah, 537; Idaho, 354; Arizona, 413; Washington, 427; Colorado, 247; Montana, 246. All except 33 were United States citizens.

LAS VEGAS, Nev., Jan. 16 (AP)—Engineers of the United States Reclamation Service, constructing the Hoover Dam of the Colorado River to convert the power of one of the country's greatest streams to the needs of agriculture and commerce, reported yesterday the work was well ahead of the predetermined schedule.

Mermoz Completes Flight Over Atlantic

NATAL, Brazil, Jan. 16 (AP)—M. Jean Mermoz, flying from Paris in the airplane Rainbow, arrived here today at 1:48 p. m., eastern standard time.

The plane carrying seven persons, took off from St. Louis, Sunday night, E. S. T., for a flight over the South Atlantic from Istres, France, to Buenos Aires, Arg.

SENATE TANGLE SHOWS NO SIGN OF UNRAVELING

Long-Thomas Filibuster Continues Despite Cloture Threat

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—The double-bow knot into which the Senate has tied itself through the filibuster on the Glass banking bill and the Philippines independence bill gave no signs of slipping today. The authors of the filibuster showed themselves in apparent mastery of the strings that might unravel the senatorial tangle, while a proposal to cut the knot by the scissors of cloture was under contemplation, but the prospect was that—even if employed—the effort would fail.

The filibuster started its second week today with Senator Huey P. Long (D.) of Louisiana, refusing even to yield the floor to Senator Morris Sheppard (D.) of Texas, in order to make his customary speech on the anniversary of the resolution for the Eighteenth Amendment, of which he is co-author. Mr. Long agreed to yield to Mr. Sheppard, only if he could secure unanimous agreement to resume the floor at the conclusion of the speech.

When such agreement was denied, Mr. Long resumed his oratorical efforts, speaking impartially on the Philippines bill, which he favors, and the Glass banking bill, which he opposes. The strategy of the filibuster group, led by Senator Long and Senator Elmer Thomas (D.) of Oklahoma, is to use the Philippines bill to defeat the banking bill. The vote on the resolution to override Mr. Hoover's veto of the Philippines bill will be very close, it is expected. Dissension exists among Democrats as to the next step, with Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia, eager to invoke cloture, and Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, floor leader of the party, reluctant to try the step.

Efforts to invoke cloture rarely have been successful. Used as a threat, however, it has sometimes cleared the way for legislation.

The combined force of President Hoover and four Cabinet members, two of them experienced in Far Eastern affairs, was brought to bear today upon the handful of Senators who control the future of the Philippines independence bill.

Passage of the bill over the President's veto clearly rests in the hands of less than a half dozen Republican Senators, and it was to them and to national opinion that the President turned with publication of statements from his advisers.

However, even if the Senate overrides the veto, there is still a chance for the Filipinos themselves to pass on the legislation indirectly, when they consider the Constitution they must adopt and it is possible for them to refuse independence.

The letters from Secretaries Stimson, Hurley, Hyde and Chapin, which President Hoover released today, are the basis for his veto message. They argue comprehensively that economic and political distress would follow independence in the form now proposed.

DR. STEARNS RESIGNS POST AT ANDOVER

Dr. Alfred E. Stearns, headmaster of Phillips Academy at Andover, in a recent letter to the president of the trustees of the academy, has made known his desire to resign the office he has held for 30 years, it was learned today from circles close to the headmaster's office in Andover. Dr. Stearns' letter was penned on New Year's Day in Nice, France, and was read at a meeting of the trustees of the school yesterday.

Dr. Charles H. Forbes, acting headmaster, is expected to continue in charge of the school.

Grew Denies U. S. Accord With China to Send Arms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

TOKYO, Jan. 16—Mr. Joseph C. Grew, American Ambassador, has issued a formal statement to the press in regard to rumors which have been published in various newspapers in Japan recently to the effect that an understanding had been reached between the United States and China for supplying money, arms and munitions to China. The Ambassador stated emphatically that there is no understanding or agreement of this nature between the United States and China and no basis whatever in fact for the rumors which have been published, including the rumor that the United States had arranged a loan for the Nanking Government of 20,000,000 yuan. (A yuan is about 28 cents.) The statement followed a War Office announcement that the bulk of the munitions for China, especially for Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang and his militarist associates, were coming from the United States and Germany.

The United States was stated to be supplying airplanes and motorcars, principally through Shanghai.

(The statement, however, made no mention of any Japanese purchase of arms from abroad, such as the recently reported $8,000,000 munitions order placed with a French firm, a report which the Japanese Embassy at Paris pronounced "unlikely").

Iowa Farmers Stop Sheriff's Tax Sale

LOGAN, Iowa, Jan. 16 (AP)—A scheduled sheriff's sale, called to satisfy a $4237 judgment against the farm of Mr. Ernest Ganzhorn, near Woodbine, was halted Saturday by 400 farmers, who surged about the court house, in threatening manner.

The farmers sent a committee to see Sheriff C. F. Ross and he, after a conference, agreed to send the execution back to the court unsatisfied.

Meanwhile at Lincoln, threat of a "farmers' march" on the Nebraska Legislature to enforce such demands as tax reductions and mortgage moratoriums were met calmly at the Capitol.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 16 (AP)—A man who says he is a cousin of the President of the United States yesterday had joined the ranks of middle-western farmers who are attempting to hold their property against foreclosures.

He is Mr. A. E. Hoover of Grand Meadows, Minn. He arrived in Des Moines for a conference with officials of the Des Moines Joint Stock Land Bank.

TEACHERS' STRIKE CAUSES HOLIDAY

MONTREAL, Jan. 16 (AP)—Fourteen hundred Jewish school children were assured of another week's holiday today through failure of authorities to reach any agreement on the subject of teachers' salaries. The teachers refuse to work any longer until paid several weeks' back wages.

The executives are holding the matter in abeyance until next Sunday, when further meetings will be held. The schools affected are of a cultural type designed for teaching of special Hebraic subjects with which the children round out their high school studies.

ROOSEVELT AIMS AT 'HANDS-OFF CONGRESS' PLAN

Roosevelt Leaving Short Session to Its Own Devices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Jan. 16—President-Elect Roosevelt will keep hands off the short session of the Seventy-second Congress, leaving it to its own devices, and will be prepared to call an extra session soon after he takes office in March, if conditions warrant it, it was indicated here today.

Friends of the Presidtnt-Elect regard the present congressional situation as hopeless and hold that should he interfere in it, embarrassment would almost certainly result. If the present session accomplished nothing or falls short in its accomplishments, Mr. Roosevelt will be in a position when he gets to Washington to summon the Senate and the House to meet and, with both these branches safely Democratic, it is hoped that he will have some influence on Capitol Hill.

Indications that this policy will be followed were given here today following the visit of Senator-Elect William Gibbs McAdoo of California, one of the wheel-horses of the Chicago convention who was chiefly responsible for Mr. Roosevelt's nomination. While Mr. McAdoo refused to answer any questions regarding his over-night visit to Krum Elbow, he did say he felt "a special session of Congress was not only necessary, but inevitable." Although Mr. McAdoo disclaimed having talked over patronage with the President-Elect, saying he had come to Krum Elbow merely to "discuss matters generally," his visit was interpreted as having to do, in part at least, with the position of the Progressive Republicans in the next Administration. The consensus among persons high in the Roosevelt camp is that in the plans for strengthening the Democratic Party nationally, which will be one of the chief tasks of Mr. James A. Farley, who is slated for the Postmaster-Generalship, strong efforts will be made for Progressive Republican support and that, therefore, some choice federal plums will fall to them.

At least one of these, it is confidently expected, will be a cabinet place.

Mr. McAdoo's replies to questions by newspaper correspondents gave additional credence to this view. When he declared he thought the Progressive Republicans should receive "fair treatment" at the hands of the incoming administration, he was asked what he meant.

"I mean that they should be treated fairly," he said, smiling. Then he quickly added: "I don't want to talk too much about that. There are about six or seven million Democrats who want jobs, and from the way things are looking, I don't blame them."

Mr. Roosevelt will leave here this afternoon for New York City, where he will remain until Thursday when he will go to Washington for two days for informal talks with Democratic congressional leaders. Then he will go to Muscle Shoals, Ala., with a party of leading Democrats and Progressives and after an inspection of the big federal-owned plant there, will proceed to Warm Springs, Ga., for a rest and a study of cabinet appointments.

Hitlerites Win Minor Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

its financial condition is being observed.

Numerous Vacations

Herr Strasser is not the only point from which internal dissension vexes the Fascists. A recent disagreement led to ousting the storm troop leader in Franconia and dissolution of a branch of the Fascists' private army there. Herr Ernst Roehm, national commander of the storm troops, has returned to the fold after a few days "vacation." A number of minor party officials have been "vacationed" to purge the organization.

In the last week General von Schleicher and President von Hindenburg have been in sharp conflict with the German Land Union, representing important agrarian interests and largely dominated by Fascists. As the land union leaders in an interview with the President were obtaining promises of agricultural assistance, the association issued a statement attacking the Government's scheme to split up more of East Prussian bankrupt estates for settlement, and its retreat from the "quota" and other agrarian protectionist policies of the von Papen régime.

The Government, in an answering attack, declared it has nothing more to do with a land union which has projected an open feud. At the same time Gen. von Schleicher is losing support in some significant sections of industry which object to the new work commissar and oppose the Government because of Gen. von Schleicher's friendliness to trade unions and modification of the social legislation of the former régime.

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WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
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Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance

Interest Begins FEB. 10

Scrip and Barter Plan for Jobless Formed in Boston

Formation of the Mutual Commercial Corporation, to give work to Boston's unemployed in its shops or to "farm out" the services of these men to other concerns under a scrip and barter arrangement, is announced by Mr. Charles H. Carby, president of the corporation.

As indicative of the integrity and ability of the organizers of the project, Mr. Carby listed them as follows: Mr. Charles R. Capon, advertising and commercial art; Mr. Ezra C. H. Hartford, Weston & Company, unlisted securities; Mr. Wallace K. Howard, Howard-Erickson Co., investment securities; Mr. Bernard T. Martin, manager of Peck & Hills Furniture Co.; Mr. Roger G. Brand, architect; Mowll & Rand; Mr. Leslie K. Snowden, service manager, Otis Elevator Company; Mr. Myron O. Williams, financial manager, General Electric Supply Corporation and Mr. Charles Henry Carby, real estate broker.

Under the plan the corporation will undertake the production of goods for common consumption, in its own workrooms and by arrangement with concerns already in existence, thereby giving work to unemployed who will receive pay in coupons issued by the corporation.

The coupons or scrip will be transferable. The wages paid will be as far as possible, the regular standard rate for services performed, and the products furnished will be available, according to the announcement, at values to cover merely the cost of production. Contributions of certain materials will be sought. Other concerns that use services of employees of the corporation will pay the corporation in materials and products.

Waste Is Turned To Wealth Under Boston Man's Wand

Salvaging of the elusive bananas which float lazily about the docks where tropical freighters are unloading may not appeal to the average merchant as a means of much livelihood. But to Mr. Harry S. Spectre of Dorchester, a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, it has developed into one of the successful branches of his business of utilizing waste materials.

Not only does Mr. Spectre "fish" these bananas out of the water, but he sells them by the truckload to farmers who find them excellent rations for their fowls. His business, however, is not confined to bananas. For when he learned that in certain European countries the residue of cocoa beans was discarded by chocolate manufacturers, he immediately interviewed agricultural experts and worked out a formula which resulted in the conversion of this waste into a highly nutritive feed for cattle. The story is related in the current issue of the chamber's publication, Boston Business.

Mr. Spectre learned also that the financial returns from the shipment of these shells abroad were insignificant, that they could be sold for one-half to one-third the price of straw or peat moss, and that a layer or so of them added greatly to the comfort of "bossy" during her leisure hours in the barn. He went into the cocoa shell business on a large scale and won for himself the title, "The Cocoa Shell King."

Not long ago, when miniature golf courses were at the peak of their popularity, Mr. Spectre supplied much of the "turf." He bought manila rope, which was too old for use aboard ship, from boats that entered Boston harbor, pulled it apart, dyed it and made it appear like the grass on a real course. He found also that the element used in the drying of soap was thrown away in wholesale quantities. Today he sells this element to fishermen for preserving nets and to cranberry growers to check the growth of ferns in the great bogs of Cape Cod.

Boston's Relief Drive Under Way

Boston's campaign to raise $5,000,000 for needy relief opened today with the words of the general chairman, Mr. Robert F. Herrick, forming the slogan "They must not suffer." In a special message last night Mr. Herrick said that unless the stipulated sum is obtained many private welfare agencies will be forced to close their doors for lack of funds.

Preparations for the distribution of relief funds were outlined clearly by Mr. Herrick in his message. Organizations which will receive help he described as those engaged in the work of building up the community morale and those actually engaged in the distribution of food and clothing. Most of the funds will go to organizations whose work is primarily "relief in food, clothing and shelter," he said.

Former Gov. Channing Cox, leading speaker at the relief rally held in Mechanics Building Saturday night, declared that this year the need is greater than at any other time during the business slump. He traced the "commendable" work of Boston in needy relief over the last few years and found justification for saying that he did not believe Boston would fail this time.

Explosives Used For War Purposes Called 1 Per Cent

Only 1 per cent of all explosives made are used for military purposes, Prof. Tenney L. Davis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said yesterday in his lecture on "Chemistry as Art, as Magic and as Science" in the Society of Arts series at the institute.

Most mining and great engineering projects, such as the Panama Canal, depend on the use of explosives, Professor Davis said. Railroad right-of-ways and subways, too, he continued, are constructed largely with explosives.

Professor Davis had samples of a number of explosives with varying properties with which he illustrated his lecture. Perhaps the most notable was nitro guanidine, an explosive which is very easy to make and which burns cool, without a flame. He exploded some on his hand and it vanished with a trace of smoke. This substance, he said, is as powerful as the more famous T. N. T.

Professor Davis performed some experiments according to directions written in Alexandria before 300 A. D. These directions were in a practical chemical recipe book that showed how many important chemical processes could be used. Making silver objects look like gold by dipping them in copper or sulphur solutions was one interesting experiment that worked very quickly.

An internationally known authority on the history of alchemy Professor Davis showed a number of slides illustrating its various stages from about the third century B. C. to the time of its introduction into Europe in about the eighth century and its replacement by modern chemistry. Alchemists made many chemical discoveries of great value to modern chemists, he said.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Tuesday mostly cloudy, probably with light rain Tuesday night; moderate to fresh south to west winds; minimum temperature tonight near 38.

Massachusetts: Fair and warmer tonight; Tuesday cloudy and warmer, probably with light rain Tuesday night and in west portion Tuesday afternoon.

Maine: Generally fair; colder in north portion tonight; Tuesday cloudy and slightly warmer; light rain Tuesday afternoon in interior.

New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut: Fair and warmer tonight; Tuesday cloudy and warmer, followed by light rain.

Rhode Island: Fair and warmer tonight; Tuesday cloudy and warmer; probably light rain Tuesday night.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southerly winds, becoming fresh Tuesday, and fair weather tonight; Tuesday overcast.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain Monday and probably Monday night, changing to snow in interior of North Atlantic States and in Mountains of Middle Atlantic States; then generally fair until Friday or Saturday when rain is indicated, possibly beginning as snow in North Atlantic States; colder Monday or Monday night, becoming much colder Tuesday and Tuesday night; rising temperature Thursday and Friday; colder about Saturday night.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	32	46	Montreal	30	40
Bismarck	8	32	Nantucket	36	44
Boston	35	46	New Orleans	58	62
Buffalo	40	42	New York	36	44
Calgary	-14	2	Norfolk, Va.	36	44
Charleston	38	54	North Platte,	14	56
Chicago	45	50	Philadelphia	38	44
Cincinnati	38	54	Phoenix, Ariz.	46	68
Denver	18	46	Pittsburgh	36	44
Eastport, Me.	32	38	Portland, Me.	30	38
Hatteras	42	50	Raleigh	36	56
Honolulu, T.H. 7 p.m. Jan. 15	72	..	St. Louis	50	62
Helena, Mont.	-6	10	St. Paul	30	38
Huron, S. D.	2	46	Salt Lake City	30	42
Jacksonville	44	54	San Francisco	36	50
Kansas City	52	58	Santa Fe, N.M.	30	38
Key West	64	66	Seattle	74	78
Los Angeles	46	56	Tampa	50	60
Memphis	48	60	Washington	28	44
Miami, Fla.	54	66	Wichita, Kan.	46	58
			Williston, N.D.	-12	26

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 16.
B—Maximum Jan. 15.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 2:14 p. m., Tuesday 2:43 a. m.
Height of tides 9.5 feet, 9.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:07 p. m.

WHITE ROCK MINERAL PROFIT

White Rock Mineral Springs Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net earnings of $728,474 after charges and taxes, compared with $1,124,165 in 1931.

DRY AMENDMENT IN ITS 14TH YEAR WITH BATTLE ON

Beer Bill in Committee as Drys Say They Have Just Begun to Fight

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—Prohibition is thirteen years old today.

The anniversary found one committee in Congress meeting to act on a bill legalizing 3.05 beer and wine. Democrats said it would speedily be approved by that committee and by the Senate. Drys planned no drive against it, being confident, they said, that President Hoover will veto such a measure.

Senator Sheppard, Texas Democrat, who was a co-author of the Eighteenth Amendment, went into the Senate to make, if the opportunity presented itself, his customary annual address on prohibition.

Since Congress convened in December this has happened: An outright repeal resolution was defeated in the House by six votes; a bill legalizing 3.2 beer was passed by the House and then redrafted by a Senate committee to provide for 3.05 beer and wine; a resolution repealing the Eighteenth Amendment, but also affording protection to dry states and giving Congress power to ban saloons was approved by a Senate committee, and now is on the calendar there for action.

Senator Sheppard was expected to reveal his position on the latter resolution in his address today. Already he has expressed opposition to the beer bill on the ground it is not constitutional.

F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, said yesterday in a statement that "nation-wide constitutional prohibition is even more valuable and more important now than 13 years ago, when the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted."

"The effort to replace prohibition with various measures, deliberately designed to increase the strength and quantity of alcoholic beverages, will waken the public to the real purpose of the wet attack," he said. "The drys have just begun to fight."

Meanwhile Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, vigorous leader of the woman drys, announced an imminent visitation upon state legislatures, "the march of forgotten women."

Not upon the national Capitol, Mrs. Peabody said, but upon the various state sessions "where the fight really centers," the feminine prohibition cohorts who have chosen to call themselves "forgotten women" will center their efforts.

This campaign, she added, will open in St. Paul, Minn., on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, with Mrs. Oce Curtis as leader of the march.

Firm Dry Stand Urged On States of South

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Jan. 16 (AP)—Mrs. William Tilton, chairman of the Woman's National Committee for Education Against Alcohol, said today in a speech that "the South is meekly giving in to a very dangerous Wall Street drive."

The address was delivered at a meeting sponsored by the Men's Allied Forces and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Mrs. Tilton charged that prohibition repeal is being used by the "moneyed east" to "help regain waning political supremacy."

"The West and South," she said, "are thoroughly fooled about this wet drive against what was to be the South's great contribution to our history, prohibition.

"They imagine," she continued, "this wet drive is a moral drive when really it is a money drive."

"I call on that South, the idealistic South," she said, "to find the still, small voice—regain its conscience and moral indignation and say 'no' to this wet drive of Wall Street and Tammany combined, a drive whose main object is to get political control back east."

Prohibition Law Declared 'Hamstrung'

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 16 (AP)—Speaking under the auspices of the American Vigilance League yesterday to observe the thirteenth anniversary of the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, Bishop James M. Cannon Jr. of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, asserted that the "prohibition law was hamstrung almost beyond recovery under the Mellon régime," and that the legislators now framing a beer bill in Washington were "lawless law makers."

After the House of Representatives had passed the Collier Bill, notwithstanding evidence that it was unconstitutional, the Bishop declared, the Senate had done worse in endeavoring to shape a bill which, he said, attempted to nullify the Constitution by subterfuge. "They are willing to undermine the Constitution to pass a beer bill," he declared.

"I don't know whether they will pass a beer bill or not, but I know we cannot prevent the return of the saloon, cannot protect the dry states unless the prohibition law is retained unchanged."

Repeal Methods Studied

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform announced the launching of a national political educational campaign among women voters today, the thirteenth anniversary of the national prohibition law.

Chairmen of the various state divisions have been sent a course of study on constitutional and legislative procedure "to teach the proper political methods for securing repeal of the eighteenth amendment and the ratification by state conventions."

BOSTON DUTIES DROP $6,925,332 IN YEAR

Duties collected on imported merchandise at the Massachusetts Customs District, during 1932, totaled $18,577,757, it is announced today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs. This is a decline of $6,925,332 from the collections a year ago, but shipping men say this is a good showing, in view of so many nations going off the gold standard.

Duties are assessed on the foreign value of the merchandise involved, and the depreciation of foreign currency affected the ad valorem duties. Actual volume of exports held up better than collection of duties, it is pointed out.

Motor Plate 'Language' Easily Learned When One Grasps Key of the System

The "mystery" of automobile plate "language" is no mystery at all.

At least, it hasn't been since the Registry of Motor Vehicles deciphered the motor "hieroglyphics" which are continually flashed in the faces of a perplexed public, taking such form for example as "D20CC."

And to make matters worse, the jumble of mixed letters and figures, having already developed into an automotive jigsaw puzzle, was enhanced this year by the addition of the letter "A" which supersedes the digits on practically every other truck or small delivery bus.

Of course, the public can put two and two together in so far as a few of these letters are concerned. For instance, it is easily apparent that "A" and "B" when preceding the digits are always on commercial vehicles, leading one to suspect that they have something to do with the identification of business cars. But when it comes to R15AZ, there is an excuse for calling in "Sherlock Holmes."

"Oh, pshaw," said the official "Sherlock Holmes" of the Registry of Motor Vehicles who is Mr. Charles R. Gilley, chief clerk, "there's no mystery to that 'A.' It simply supplants the letter 'C' which we used on business cars last year. The 'C' was so often mistaken for 'O' that we thought 'A' would be more distinguishable." Last year more than 112,000 trucks were registered.

The commonly shared belief that "D" marks the dealer in automobiles was confirmed. Thus D200 with the added letter D200C implies that the dealer, identified by the 200 handles enough cars to warrant his having three plates. So—D200CC should no longer stagger the pedestrian as it implies that the dealer has so many cars to handle that he has gone through the entire alphabet and started all over again three times.

Fortunately, there will never be such a plate as "D200CCC" since after running through the alphabet to D200ZZ, the dealer receives a second number and starts at the beginning again as D201A.

Similarly, R200 means "Repair" dealer number 200, and R200Z implies that the dealer has at least 26 cars, having run through the alphabet. The registration D200ZZ means that this particular automobile dealer has need for at least 676 number plates. This is quite possible since Buick uses the same number for all of its cars in the State.

This year the "X" licenses have been discontinued. They formerly were used for visitors who overstayed their time within the State and were required to take out short-term plates. From now on, visitors will be required to obtain special permits from the Registrar of Motor Vehicles if they remain within the borders more than 30 days.

MOTOR SAFETY GAINS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusett's highway fatality record for the first six weeks of the fiscal year indicates that the State is on the road to its second consecutive yearly reduction in the motor toll. According to Registrar Morgan T. Ryan's weekly report issued today, automobile drivers have caused 106 fatalities since Dec. 1, 1932, or 12 fewer than in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Mr. Ryan pointed out that fatalities caused by the drivers of stolen cars are mounting and he recommended heavier penalties for such drivers in the courts. Last week's toll of 16 fatalities, he said, was two fewer than in the preceding week, and the same number as in the corresponding week of a year ago. There were 117 operators convicted last week for driving after drinking.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Temple Israel Brotherhood: Address, "Monarchs of the Air," by Capt. C. W. R. Knight of London, Temple Israel, 8.

Women's Industrial Section, Massachusetts Safety Council: Dinner meeting, Lever Brothers, Cambridge, 8.

Boston Wholesale Shoe Style Show, Hotel Statler, through Wednesday.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Talk, "Puppet Making," by Miss Ruth Spoor, 6. Benefit bridge, auspices Somerville Extension Committee, 8.

Wellesley College: Talk and recital by Miss Dorothy Sands, Alumnæ Hall, Wellesley, 8.

Boston School Committee: Meeting, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 7.

Theaters

Plymouth—"There's Always Juliet," 8:30 p. m.

Fine Arts—"A Nous la Liberté," film, at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Advertising Club of Boston: Luncheon address, "The Advertiser Takes a Square Look at Circulation," by Mr. Alonzo J. Fernandez, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Boston Shoe Show, Hotel Statler, day and evening, through Wednesday.

Women's Republican Club, "Current Events," talk by Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer Jr., 46 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Marblehead Woman's Club: "Past Presidents' Day," clubhouse, afternoon.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Early Italian paintings, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. Klaus Goetze, pianist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Professional Women's Club: Luncheon meeting, Hotel Statler, noon.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"A Nous la Liberté," film, at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

Music

Boston Public Library—Roth String Quartet, 8:00.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, 9 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Peruvian Textiles; Early Eighteenth Century Embroidered Coverlets, lent by Miss Mary C. Wheelwright; Eighteenth Century Furniture, lent by Mr. George Alfred Cluett; Khilim Rugs; Prints by Whistler. New accessions.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and at other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays and during August.

Fogg Art Museum, corner of Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibition of Old Master drawings of the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Miscellaneous etchings. Exhibition of Islamic Art—Pottery, bronzes, textiles, miniatures. Also Chinese pottery from the Hoyt collection.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—General exhibitions of Teutonic art.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free weekdays and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Sundays, 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Water colors of American Birds by John D. Smith of Boston. Through January. Included in the studies are warblers, wrens, chickadees, indigo buntings, sparrows, grosbeaks and hawks.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—"Women Artists of New England." Through Jan. 28.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square, Exhibition Room—Pictures, memorabilia and information showing the history and present importance of the Port of Boston, sponsored by the Boston Port Authority. Through Feb. 3.

Twentieth Century Club, 2 Joy Street—Charcoal drawings by Mary Neal Richardson. Through Jan. 26.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—"Old Masters and Their Successors." Through Jan. 21.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—"Birds" by Rex Brasher. Etchings by Ernest Haskell. Both through Jan. 31.

Casson Galleries, 57 Boylston Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking.

Goodman-Walker Galleries, 607 Boylston Street—Water colors and drawings by Karl Knaths. Through Jan. 21.

Helman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—119 Hogarth Prints. Through Jan. 31.

Foster Brothers Gallery, 4 Park Square—Etchings of New York and other cities by Anton Schultz. Through Jan. 21.

Copley Art Store, 607 Boylston Street—Recent etchings by Louis Icart.

Gardenside Bookshop, Hotel Ritz-Carlton—Original engravings by John Leach. Sporting Prints and Modern Etchings.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Water colors by Georgina Klitgaard and Barbara Latham. Through month of January.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by Gertrude Fiske. Through Jan. 28.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings by Stanley Woodward. Through Jan. 28.

Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart at Dartmouth Street—Oils and water colors by Umberto Romano. Through Feb. 4.

Junior League, Zero Marlboro Street—Paintings by David W. Curton. Through Jan. 30.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings by Janina Federkiewicz. Through Jan. 27.

Treasure House, 215 Newbury Street—Water colors by John D. Aiken. Through Feb. 11.

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ENGINEERS SAY TECHNOCRACY IS UNSUBSTANTIAL

American Council Calls Claims Extravagant and Exaggerated

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—Technocracy and its sponsors were criticized today by the American Engineering Council in a resolution adopted at the close of a two-day session which described claims of technocrats as "exaggerated, intolerant and extravagant."

The engineers challenged warnings by technocrats that changes in the economic system are necessary to meet conditions resulting from the introduction of machinery and asserted that higher standards of living will be attained under the existing system.

In the House, meanwhile, Representative Loring M. Black (D.) of New York described technocracy as "the dream of an ostrich after a formal dinner in a scrap-iron heap." He said the term "technocracy" has "terrific mule-power covering a multitude of miscalculations."

The council said that it has vainly sought to obtain information regarding technocracy from its sponsors and asserted that some of their findings have been discredited or disproved.

"The statements of a group of men organized under the name 'technocracy' have received wide publicity through the press by reason of startling predictions which involve a complete overturn in our economic structure," the resolution said.

Difficult to Get Facts

"Many requests for information on technocracy have come to the American Engineering Council, which is representative of national, regional and local engineering societies in the United States. The council has endeavored to obtain from the promoters of the movement an authoritative statement of their findings and program. It is significant that no information could be obtained beyond what has appeared in the press.

"The accepted practice among engineers of presenting new developments to some engineering society for critical study and discussion has not been followed. The data and statistics brought forward in magazine and newspaper articles as a basis for speculative claims are open to question; some of the findings have been discredited or disproved by other investigations.

"These statements and conclusions may have the serious effect of undermining public confidence in our present civilization; and they hold out an unwarranted promise of a quick solution of economic ills. The method of presentation has been marked by exaggerated, intolerant and extravagant claims. They have capitalized the fears, miseries and uncertainties due to the depression and have proposed a control which is, in effect, class dictatorship.

Volume Not Excessive

"Contrary to these claims, there is nothing inherent in technical improvement which entails economic and social maladjustments. Indeed technology offers the only possible basis for continuing material progress. The volume of goods produced, distributed, and consumed during the years 1928 and 1929 was not excessive. That volume may and should be surpassed upon the return of prosperity.

"The alleged unmanageability of a machine economy has not been proven. Its dislocations are traceable to improper and unskilled use rather than to inherently harmful characteristics. Complete replacement of men by the machine is precluded by the law of diminishing returns. Instances are increasingly in evidence.

"Contrary to the pronouncements of technocracy, applied science holds the promise of better things to come in a society which fearlessly and intelligently meets its problems. It is the considered opinion of the council that our present economic structure contains within itself the possibilities of progressive improvement and attainment of higher standards of living."

Technocracy Is Termed Pseudo-Scientific Hoax

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—Mr. Frederick H. McDonald, member of the American Engineering Council's committee on economic balance, in a statement today characterized technocracy as the "cleverest pseudo-scientific hoax yet perpetrated."

The American Engineering Council yesterday criticized technocracy's methods at a meeting in Washington, but Mr. McDonald stated he was not speaking for the council in his statement today.

"Technocracy," he said, "is a fanatic fixation on the subject of an otherwise sane and progress-developing technical age; it is a perversion of the respectable term technology, which is the careful application of science to the production, processing and distribution of goods. There can be devised no guarantee of individual success. And there is no way of legislating prosperity.

"This is wildcatting of science in a Ponzi-like scheme for baiting labor with chimerical profits into a despotic slavedom for the gathering unto a self-annointed few the control of the wealth of the world. It has not even the saving grace of being funny."

Everglades Park Found Valuable Study in Geology

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, visiting Miami for the purpose of inspecting the proposed Everglades National Park, gave an enthusiastic account of the possibilities of the area in an address before the Committee of One Hundred, an organization composed of leading financiers of the conutry, meeting at Miami Beach.

"This park I am here to inspect is now going through its period of gestation. It isn't born yet," said Dr. Wilbur. It is remarkable because it really is a piece of old geology. People should visit it not only to study bird and animal life, but to study how our continent was made. It is an example of how our coal fields were built up. We should unite our efforts to save it.

"When the history of this century is written, people will read that the United States did not destroy all of its forests but preserved some as national parks which last year attracted 40,000,000 visitors.

"They are crown jewels scattered throughout the nation. In the park here you have not only the beauty of nature and bird life but geological formations which are valuable to science. It is easy to lose it as others have been lost unless there is a united effort to preserve it. Parks like yours help to make wholesome people and good citizens."

The bill authorizing the park has passed the Senate and is expected to come before the House of Representatives before the present session of Congress closes.

Fisher Opposes Technocrat Claim

HARRISBURG, Penna., Jan. 16 (AP)—Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University told the Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers' Association that overindebtedness and deflation of the dollar were fundamental causes of the depression, and not overproduction as technocracy contends.

Technocracy's analysis of the economic slump, he said, has behind it "neither authority nor reason." He added that "no proof of its main contentions has been offered."

Professor Fisher advocated the issuance of what he termed stamp scrip as one way to halt depression. He would have the scrip issued by municipalities, credit associations, even states, as a "temporary circulating medium" to supplement a currency depleted by hoarding.

Troubadour Contest Draws Crowds To Hear Old Songs of Central China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—For nine days Chinese crowds have packed the restaurant in a Shanghai suburb known as "Gay Among the Spring Breezes" to assist 14 judges to decide the most popular old-style story-teller in Central China. The crowds have sat enthralled for hours as one "troubadour" after another has presented his favorite story.

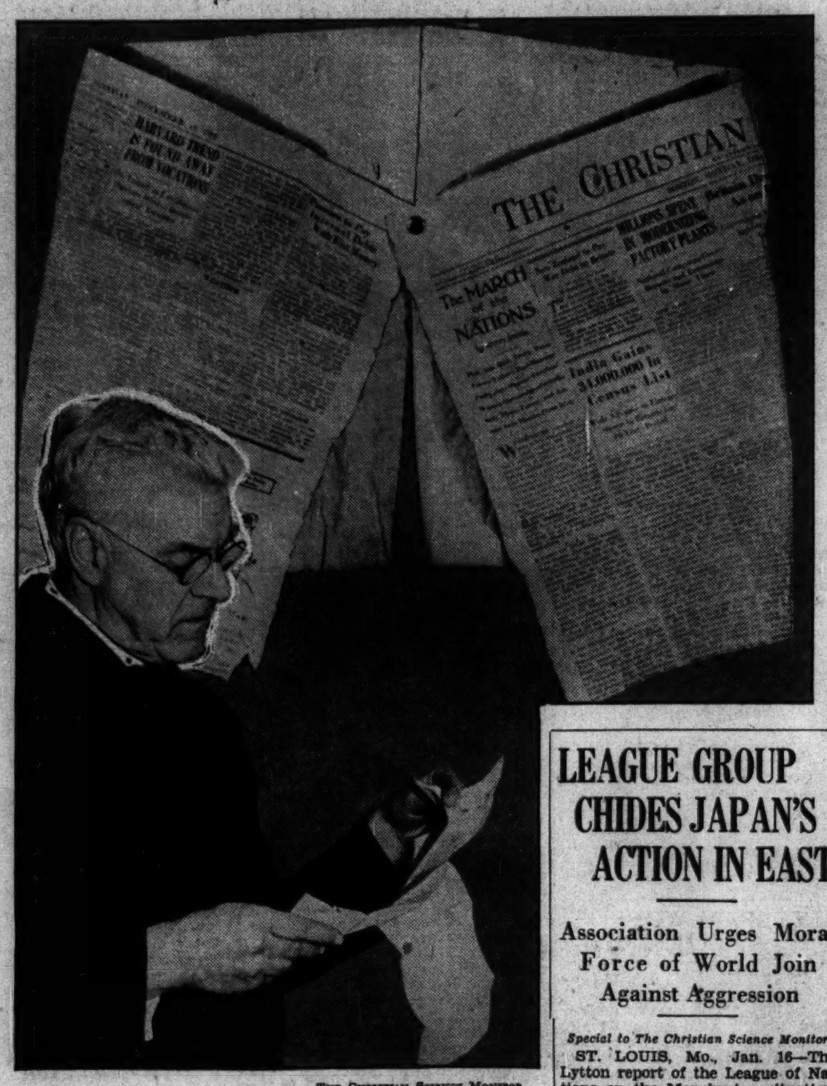
The contest was sponsored by the Education Bureau of the Chinese Municipality of Shanghai to encourage this "educational amusement." All of the stories submitted are centuries old. The bureau, in announcing the contest, stated that story-telling, a traditional art from ancient times, has a definite place in modern China.

The story-tellers are of two kinds, those who rely entirely upon their voices, and those who use the Chinese banjo for accompaniment. Sometimes two or three story-tellers join in the dramatization of an ancient story, taking different parts. These groups always use the banjo.

The contest revealed that the story-tellers of Central China come from Soochow, where they are trained in schools centuries old. North and South China have similar schools of their own.

The 40 radio broadcasting stations in Shanghai have given a new impetus to story-telling, and the trained troubadours have found a wider audience than ever before through the magic of radio. Managers of the stations declare that old-style story-tellers are perhaps the most popular attraction with Chinese radio audiences.

Seeing Both Sides at the Same Time



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Herbert I. Jackson and Section of The Christian Science Monitor Which He Split Into Two Parts.

PAPER SPLITTING 'A SIMPLE TASK' FOR BOSTON MAN

Sheet of Newspaper Made Into Two Sheets as Reporter Looks On

Acclaim came to physicists when they split the atom into electrons. International honor awaits them when they split electrons into something else. But while these learned men are splitting the smallest particles known, there is a Boston man engaged in a splitting art that would baffle many natural scientists.

He is Mr. Herbert I. Jackson, actor, dramatic instructor, professional make-up artist, collector and paper splitter extraordinary.

Without the ultramodern equipment of the twentieth century laboratory, the crackle and snap of hundreds of volts of electricity, the blue flare and deafening whirr of technical instruments, and free from the tension that prevails during a decisive chemical problem, Mr. Jackson, alone in the quiet of his "two-by-four laboratory," is able to split the very paper you are reading now into two and sometimes more parts.

How? But ah, that is the professional secret he and perhaps one or two other paper splitters in the world hold. All he tells one when asked how the seemingly impossible task is accomplished, is "Oh, it's simple, just soak the paper to be split, paste it down on both sides and pull it apart."

Pressed to give a further explanation, Mr. Jackson said that paper splitting is a mechanical process, and that he is able to "pull" the paper apart because the paste is stronger than the texture of the paper. It may not seem possible, he continued, but a magazine page can be split into four pages, sometimes easily and sometimes with difficulty, according to the quality of the paper. Patience plays an important part in the process, he revealed, pointing out that sometimes two or three attempts are required before the splitting is accomplished.

Divides One-Ply Sheets

Perhaps the most astounding part of Mr. Jackson's paper-splitting feat is the fact that he divides so-called "one-ply" sheets (newsprint such as this story is printed on). Those familiar with paper manufacturing say they can understand how two, three and four-ply paper might be split, but when it comes to splitting single-ply sheets into two parts—well, that is a baffling problem.

Submission of this story, although it contained conviction enough that splitting paper was an honest-to-goodness accomplishment, did not entirely satisfy those who "came from Missouri." Thus the reporter made a special request that a copy of the Monitor be split to prove to the "doubting Thomases" that it could be done.

Mr. Jackson took half of the front page of a Dec. 19 edition, and with the gaping and bewildered reporter looking on during the last stages of the splitting process—the actual pulling apart of the paper—(the visitor, much to his chagrin, could not seem to persuade the artist to let him see the real secret) the paper was slowly pulled and knifed into two perfectly good parts.

Talking later with the Monitor's superintendent of production, it was found that the paper before splitting measured 1/1000 of an inch thick, making each divided sheet 1/2000 of an inch thick.

Practical Values

In telling how he makes two pieces of paper appear where only one existed, Mr. Jackson reveals some of the practical values of this unusual occupation. By splitting a historical letter, for instance, both sides may be pasted in one's scrapbook. Mr. Jackson showed several letters and manuscripts which he had split to preserve in one of his many scrapbooks of famous men and women.

Before the visitor leaves the versatile craftsman's midget laboratory, the walls of which are literally "papered" with portraits of prominent people of the theater, old programs dating from 1750 to 1930, and an imposing array of "what nots," he is shown what is believed by Mr. Jackson to be the only historical and illustrated reference library of Shakespeare's plays in the country. It represents 45 volumes, including programs of nearly every production of the playwright's dramatic works given in the United States, from 1789 to 1927.

The collection, which took 30 years to compile, and which is as yet unfinished, contains pictures, contemporary engravings, mezzotints of Shakespearean actors in character, and of scenes used in dozens of actual productions. Contemporary criticisms are also inlaid in the volumes. The oldest of his addenda is a press notice 10 or 12 lines long, describing the appearance of Mrs. Siddons as Lady Macbeth in 1790.

In the quiet and bookish atmosphere of the library, Mr. Jackson talks of his hobbies. He tells about his "extra-illustrating" work, which he explains as "scrapbook work carried to perfection." Extra-illustrating is an art, he says, and like any other art requires a love for it, concentration and hard work. No one can do professional work in his line who is not pleased when the page is perfectly done.

AUTHORS ELECT BUTLER

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Authors Club of America announced Jan. 13 the election of Mr. Ellis Parker Butler as president. The club has just celebrated its fiftieth anniversary.

LEAGUE GROUP CHIDES JAPAN'S ACTION IN EAST

Association Urges Moral Force of World Join Against Aggression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 16—The Lytton report of the League of Nations on the Manchurian situation, the World Economic Conference and a bill in Congress looking toward membership in the League of the United States were among the formal endorsements of the League of Nations Association of the United States which held its tenth annual convention here last week.

The resolution on the Lytton report referred to it as a "notable product of the League's method of dealing with international problems by impartial investigation." Criticizing Japan for "disregarding her obligations under the League and the Pact of Paris," and crediting China with "consistently appealing through the League to the peace machinery of the world," the association urged the Government of the United States and the League Assembly to deal vigorously with the situation, placing League principles above political expediency and without prescribing militant measures, to mobilize the moral force of the world against aggression."

It was recommended that President Hoover and Congress act at once in concert with other signatories of the Pact of Paris to place an embargo on shipments of war materials and on the extension of credits for the purchase of arms to a nation carrying on military operations in violation of the pact and covenant of the League of Nations. President Hoover was praised for his proposal that the nations of the world reduce their armaments one-third and the association urged upon President-Elect Roosevelt that he increase the interest of the United States in the Disarmament Conference.

In addition to approving participation of the United States in the forthcoming world economic conference, the convention resolved that the State Department consent to the inclusion of the subjects of tariff and war debts among the matters for discussion. The most important subject for discussion at this conference, the association stated, is "the ill-advised efforts of the nations to achieve economic self-sufficiency in the face of growing economic interdependence."

The resolution calling not only for fullest possible coöperation with the League, but as well for active sponsorship of adherence in Congress, also approved the "one-year plan" brought forward by the officers of the association. Under this plan during 1933 branches of the association will be developed in at least five states which do not now have them and for city branches in each state with at least 50 members.

Prof. James Wilford Garner, head of the department of political science in the University of Illinois, and a former president of the Political Science Association, told the final meeting that nothing could possibly do more for the restoration of confidence, good will and prosperity throughout the world than for the nations by concerted effort to life from their backs the oppressive burdens of war debts and reparations.

Professor Garner criticised the policy of the United States, insisting upon payment of the war debts, and characterized the position as strikingly contradictory. "When we think in terms of money, we want our debtors to pay, when we think in terms of goods, we don't want them to pay," he said.

Turn of Business To Human Values Forecast by Hull

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—In the midst of the trade recession, American capitalism has at last reached the conclusion that its own "shortsighted greed" is its fundamental weakness, according to Mr. Roger B. Hull, former special assistant to the Attorney-General of the United States and now general counsel of the National Association of Life Underwriters, who spoke here.

Addressing 200 agents and their guests at the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Hull forecast that the present year would mark the beginning of the end of the control of the industrialist who is concerned only with his own profits, and see the ascendancy of the "true" business man who will insist on human values and economic stability.

"The new business statesmanship," he said, "will aim to assume the responsibility for stabilizing the market for its output, as well as producing it. A greater share of the product of their labor must go, not to producers, as laborers were formerly regarded, but to the 40,000,000 consumers, and the other millions of their dependents, without whose extended and stabilized purchasing power the industrial machine cannot run. Our 'laissez-faire' capitalism, with its insecurity, has outlived its usefulness.

"There will be in these next few months a substantial increase in the number of projects whereby labor will participate in the profits of operation. More of the savings of the machine will go into the pockets of the workers, but they will still involve the traditional American principles of self-help and self-reliance. And one of the responsibilities which the worker will assume will be the safeguarding of his own financial future."

ONTARIO TO ABANDON DITCHES ON ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—To lessen hazards for motorists, deep ditches along the side of the road will gradually be done away with on Ontario highways, it has been announced by Mr. R. M. Smith, Deputy Minister of Highways of Ontario. Road shoulders will also be built to a width of ten feet instead of five, as heretofore.

Successful experiments have been carried on in this line during the past two years, and the policy will be used on roads to be constructed in the future. In time, it may be possible to remodel most of the roads under the old construction.

Colorado's Humane Activities Show High Degree of Efficiency

Bureau of Child and Animal Protection Is Department Vested With Authority to Enforce the Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver, Colo.

Colorado is the only state in the Union whose humane society is a department of the state government and at the same time liberated from politics.

There are many humane societies throughout this country under individual, city or county direction, but such organizations have the serious disadvantage of being limited in power.

In 1881 the Colorado Humane Society was organized by a group of individuals, and it did not become a state organization until 1901, although the bill had been up before the Legislature twice before. The society became a state board in order that it might have an appropriation. Any bureau independent of politics can function at a minimum expense, so the annual appropriation was only $3000. To the original 15 directors of the board were added the Governor, Attorney-General and state Superintendent of Public Instruction, all ex officio.

Enforcement Needed

There were at that time on the statute books many laws regarding cruelty to children and animals, but enforcement was needed. So a new statute was drawn up making it the duty of the board to enforce the existing laws and vesting it with the necessary power.

There are two distinct features of Colorado's Bureau of Child and Animal Protection. The first is that as a state board its power is above any city and county authority in cases dealing with children or animals.

The second distinctive feature of this bureau is that it is free to act independently and quickly. The advantage of that can best be brought out by the following illustrations:

It was brought to the notice of the board that a certain large Colorado corporation was employing minors in violation of the school laws. Mr. Edwin K. Whitehead, secretary of the board, wrote a letter to the superintendent requesting him to send the children back to school. The superintendent thanked the board for calling his attention to the case and assured him the children had been taken care of.

A report came to the board of hogs kept in freezing mud. A humane officer was sent out to get pictures. With photographs as evidence a warning was sent to the officials and within 30 days an additional 40-acre tract had been purchased and contracts had been let for $100,000 worth of sheds, paving and other improvements.

In both these cases satisfactory results were obtained immediately without the necessity of political investigation and expensive red tape.

Vested With Power

The four paid humane officers are vested with the power to investigate any cases of alleged cruelties to child or animal. This also includes bird and wild game. These officers may make immediate arrests, without warrant. A warrant takes time and it is often necessary to act quickly in order to relieve immediate suffering.

In addition to the four paid humane officers, there are more than 1800 volunteer officers throughout the State. More than 3600 badges have been given out.

In all the 28 years of Colorado's Bureau of Child and Animal Protection there has not been one instance where the board has had occasion to retract a single statement or action or has been put into an embarrassing situation because of hasty judgment.

A year ago a county school superintendent complained to the board that a certain Russian farmer refused to send his two boys to school because he needed them in the field. The humane officer found the man in the field digging beets. The officer asked him why he did not send his boys to school and he said he did not have to and refused to discuss the matter. The officer took him before the court who told him to put the boys in school immediately or go to jail. No delay for warrant, no parley.

A woman living in a certain Colorado town had adopted two children from the state home, which institution was founded by the Colorado Bureau of Child and Animal Protection. The ages of these children were six months and four years. Screams and blows were heard by the neighbors. Complaint finally was made to the sheriff, who notified the state humane society.

Humane Officer Sent

A humane officer went out immediately. The four-year-old boy heard his foster mother tell the officer how she had never inflicted anything more serious than a spanking.

"Well," said the officer, "since I must make a report on the case, I shall have to strip the boy and look at his body myself. It is a matter of form, you understand."

The woman became angry and insisted she would not permit an examination of the child. When she realized that the officer would make the examination anyway, she hastened to explain that he had fallen off the porch and had several marks on his body from that. The officer found the child's body badly bruised and cut.

The officer took the two children back to the state home, and the woman was arrested, taken into court and heavily fined.

Within the past 11 months 2203 cases have been reported and with the exception of those cases still incomplete, all have been taken care of and all complainants satisfied.

The question has been asked, "Why one bureau for the protection of both children and animals?" The answer is for the sake of economy in time and money. One set of officers can handle both. While there are four paid humane officers in the State, four are really inadequate, and the $10,875 annual appropriation plus collected fines is far too small for the opportunities for good they cover.

Even so, from the standpoint of Christianization in humane affairs, Colorado believes itself in advance of the other states and of the rest of the world.

A Message to the Readers of The Christian Science Monitor

You, who read the *Monitor*, expect an honest value for an honest price. You may be confused by the extravagant claims of the bargain hawker, but you do seek only the kind of merchandise you *know* to be of high quality and good taste at the most reasonable prices.

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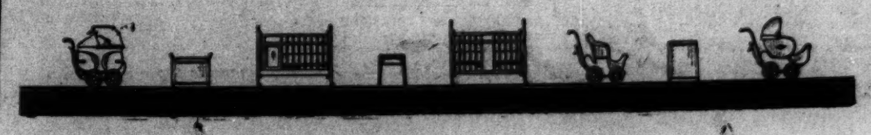
Look for these messages as a guide to better values for you and your friends who need and desire such products. You *know* that every statement made is searchingly scrutinized and verified by *your* paper before it is accepted for publication.

F. A. WHITNEY CARRIAGE CO., *Leominster, Mass.*



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RANGERS AGAIN HEAD STANDING

Boston and Toronto Win as Red Wings Are Held to Overtime Tie

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
N. Y. Rangers	13	4	5	69	45	30
Detroit	13	3	9	65	51	29
Boston	12	4	8	58	43	28
Chicago	8	6	10	41	51	22
CANADIAN DIVISION						
Toronto	12	4	8	50	52	28
N. Y. Americans	7	7	9	44	51	21
Ottawa	7	4	13	46	54	18
Montreal	8	2	13	52	64	18
Canadiens	7	2	12	37	51	16

RESULTS JAN. 14

Boston 3, Montreal 2.
Toronto 5, Ottawa 3, overtime.

RESULTS JAN. 15

Rangers 5, Chicago 0.
Americans 1, Detroit 1, overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—New York Americans scored another tie, their fourth in two weeks, yesterday evening against Detroit, 1 to 1. It was a slowly played game, with little speed except for brief dashes. Not until the middle of the second period was a score made. Then Sheppard started from behind his own goal, passed to Himes and on the return shot from close in, he scored. Lewis tied the score after several attempts in a scramble close to the American goal, with Voss and Wiseman aiding. The summary:

AMERICANS		DETROIT
Sheppard, Starr, McVeigh, lw		rw, Wiseman, Carson, Aurie
Himes, Phillips, Jackson, c		c, Voss, Goodfellow, Hay
Wasnie, Patterson, Filmore, Martin, rw		lw, Lewis, Moffatt, Sorrell
Brydge, Ayres, ld		rd, Evans, Buswell
Dutton, Dutkowski, rd		ld, Young, Gallagher
Worters, g		g, Roach

Score—Americans 1, Detroit 1. Goals—Sheppard for Americans; Lewis for Detroit. Assists—Himes for Americans; Voss, Wiseman for Detroit. Officials—J. C. Smeaton and Emmett French. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Jan. 16 — The world champion Maple Leafs strengthened their hold on first place in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League here Saturday by defeating the Ottawa Senators, tied for third place, 5 to 3, after 10 minutes of overtime. The locals scored a goal in each period, and with less than 14 minutes to play were leading 3 to 0, but a strong power attack, along with loose defensive work by the locals, enabled the visitors to score three goals and force the game into overtime. In the first period Beveridge turned aside 29 out of 30 shots directed at him. The veterans of the locals, along with the latest recruit, provided the scoring punch, Cotton had two goals and two assists, Bailey one goal and three assists, Thoms two goals and Clancy and Day each an assist. The summary:

TORONTO		OTTAWA
Gracie, Cotton, Jackson, lw		rw, Finnigan, Forslund, W. Kilrea
Blair, Thoms, Primeau, c		c, Weiland, Howe, Cox
Doraty, Bailey, Adams, rw		lw, H. Kilrea, Touhey, Lowrey
Levinsky, Clancy, ld-rd, Bourgault, Shields		
Day, rd		ld, Starr, Smith
Chabot, g		g, Beveridge

Score—Toronto 5, Ottawa 3. Goals—Cotton 2, Thoms 2 and Bailey for Toronto; Howe, Touhey and Weiland for Ottawa. Assists—Bailey 3, Cotton 2, Clancy, Day for Toronto; Forslund, Cox, Touhey and Finnigan for Ottawa. Officials—J. O. Cleghorn, Montreal, and A. H. Duncan, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 16—Two goals by Nels Stewart in the second period of Saturday's game between the Boston Bruins and the Maroons, gave the visitors the lead for the second time in the game and they managed to retain the advantage through a stirring final session in which the Maroons staged an almost continual attack. At times the Bruins were forced to lift the puck down the ice to ease the pressure but they broke away often enough to have more shots on goal in the last 20 minutes than had the locals. The Maroons released Andy Bellemer and Earl Roche before the game. The former will return to Windsor of the International League while Roche signed with the Boston Bruins. The locals have signed Reg Noble, the veteran of the league who was released by Detroit two weeks ago. The summary:

BOSTON		MONTREAL
Beattie, Jerwa, Heximer, Burch, lw		rw, Ward, Brydson, Robinson
Barry, Stewart, Chapman, c-c, Smith, Haynes		
Clapper, Lamb, Oliver, rw		lw, Northcott, Trottier, Duguid
Hitchman, Burch, ld-rd, Wentworth, Noble		
Shore, Galbraith, rd-ld, Conacher, Wilcox		
Thompson, g		g, Walsh

Score—Boston 3, Montreal 2. Goals—Stewart 2 and Barry for Boston; Trottier and Northcott for Montreal. Assists—Lamb 2 and Shore for Boston; Smith 2 and Ward for Montreal. Officials—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and C. A. Dinsmore, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 16—New York Rangers routed Chicago Black Hawks, 5 to 0, in a National Hockey League game before 12,000 spectators at the Stadium here last night. This victory gave the Rangers leadership in the American division. Most of the first period passed before the scoring started. Then Bun Cook took a pass from Earl Seibert to score. The same Cook made the second goal in three minutes of the second period, unassisted. Then he helped his brother, W. Cook, to score after eight minutes of the third session. This was added to by E. Seibert with an unassisted shot with 50 seconds left to play, while Asmundson, aided by Keeling, scored when only 15 seconds remained. The summary:

RANGERS		CHICAGO
F. Cook, A. Siebert, Murdoch, lw		rw, Couture, March, Jenkins
Boucher, Somers, Pettinger, c		c, Romnes, Cook, MacKenzie
W. Cook, Keeling, Asmundson, rw		lw, Thompson, Gottselig, McFadyen
E. Seibert, Heller, ld-rd, Graham, Welbe		
Johnson, Brennan, rd		ld, Abel, Coulter
Aitkenhead, g		g, Gardiner

Score—Rangers 5, Chicago 0. Goals—F. Cook 2, W. Cook, E. Seibert and Asmundson for New York. Assists—E. Seibert, F. Cook and Keeling for New York. Officials—G. N. Goodman, London, Ont., and Jack Marks, Chicago. Time—Three 20m. periods.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Boston U. 7, West Point 0.
Bowdoin 1, New Hampshire 0.
Michigan Tech 4, Wisconsin 0.
Minnesota 9, North Dakota 0.
Princeton 6, Harvard 2.
Union 3, Middlebury 1.
Yale 6, Dartmouth 3.

BOESEKE'S TEAM WINS

MONTEREY PARK, Calif., Jan. 16 (AP)—Coming from behind in the last two chukkers, a polo team captained by Elmer J. Boeseke Jr., American 7-goal star, defeated the quartet of Eric O. Pedley, rival 8-goal player, 11 to 10, in a match yesterday at the Midwick Country Club.

Aussies Dismissed For 222-Run Total

ADELAIDE, Australia, Jan. 16 (AP)—With relations strained between the two teams because of the English bowling, England and Australia today resumed their test match series with the Aussies dismissed for 222 runs and England with 85 runs for one wicket in their second innings.

The Australian feeling against the bowling of Harold Larwood reached a climax when W. A. Oldfield, making a brave stand after a disastrous Aussie start, was struck on the head by a high-bounding ball and forced to retire. Larwood was bowling a ball which came off the wicket with a high-bounding twist.

The Australians continued their first innings today and after Oldfield retired fell easy victims, losing their last three wickets cheaply for a first innings total of 22 against the 341 compiled by England in their first.

England then went to the wickets and with a confident display put on 85 for one when stumps were pulled for the day. D. R. Jardine, the English captain, was 24, not out, and R. E. S. Wyatt had 47. Herbert Sutcliffe, famous first wicket batsman, was an easy victim after getting only seven runs. The summary:

AUSTRALIA'S FIRST INNINGS

	Runs
Woodfull, b Allen	22
Pingleton, b Allen	8
Bradman, c Allen, b Larwood	8
McCabe, c Jardine, b Larwood	8
Fonsford, b Voce	85
Richardson, b Allen	28
Grimmett, c Voce, b Allen	10
Oldfield, retired	41
O'Reilly, b Larwood	6
Wall, b Hammond	0
Ironmonger, not out	0
Extras	14
Total	222

Fall of wickets: 1 for 1, 2 for 18, 3 for 34, 4 for 51, 5 for 131, 6 for 194, 7 for 212, 8 for 222, 9 for 222. (Oldfield retired when hit.)

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	MO	R	W
Larwood	25	6	55	3
Allen	23	4	71	4
Hammond	17.4	4	30	1
Voce	14	5	21	1
Verity	16	7	31	0

ENGLAND'S SECOND INNINGS

	Runs
Jardine, not out	24
Sutcliffe, c O'Brien, b Wall	7
Wyatt, not out	47
Extras	7
Total (for one wicket)	85

PENN WINS SECOND STRAIGHT ON COURT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16—University of Pennsylvania won its second straight game in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League Saturday night, defeating Dartmouth College, 35 to 30. The triumph gave Penn undisputed possession of first place in the standing. The summary:

PENNSYLVANIA		DARTMOUTH
Klempner, lf		rg, Krzszewski
O'Donnell, rf		lg, Stangle, Krivitsky
Freeman, c		c, Mackey, Goss
Hashagen, lg		rf, Miller, Edwards
Walters, rg		lf, Bonniwell, Maxwell

Score—Pennsylvania 35, Dartmouth 30. Goals from floor—Hashagen 4, Freeman 4, O'Donnell 2, Klempner, Kellett for Pennsylvania; Bonniwell 3, Edwards 2, Stangle, Krszewski, Mackey, Goss, Maxwell for Dartmouth. Goals from foul—Kellett 3, O'Donnell 2, Klempner 2, Freeman 2, Hashagen 2 for Pennsylvania; Krszewski 2, Mackey 3, Edwards 2, Bonniwell for Dartmouth. Referee—Walsh. Umpire—Brennan and Carroll.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 16—Columbia University opened its league basketball season here Saturday night with a 38-to-34 victory over Cornell University. It was Cornell's second defeat of the campaign. The winners led at half time, 20 to 17.

COLUMBIA		CORNELL
Asselin, lf		rg, Lipinski
Tomb, rf		lg, Houck
McDowell, c		c, Voelker, McGraw
Hartman, lg		rf, Hatkoff, Reed
Meisel, rg		lf, McGraw, Reed

Score—Columbia 38, Cornell 34. Goals from floor—McDowell 4, Meisel 4, Tomb 3, Hartman 3, Asselin for Columbia; Hatkoff 4, Voelker 3, Lipinski 3, Houck 2, McGraw for Cornell. Goals from foul—Asselin 3, McDowell 2, Meisel 2, Tomb for Columbia; Lipinski 3, Hatkoff 2, McGraw, Reed, Houck for Cornell. Referee—Tobey. Umpire—Kinney.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Syracuse	14	3	7	70	56	31
London	13	5	5	54	35	31
Buffalo	13	2	7	62	40	28
Windsor	9	4	10	48	56	22
Detroit	8	1	14	40	49	17
Cleveland	3	3	17	50	88	9

RESULT JAN. 14

London 4, Cleveland 1.

RESULTS JAN. 15

Buffalo 6, Syracuse 3.
Windsor 3, Detroit 1.

OIMOEN WINS CLASS A JUMP

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 16—Caspar Oimoen of Minot, N. D., won the class A jumping championship of the Central Ski Association, held by the Norge Ski Club at the slide at Cary, Ill., here yesterday before 20,000 spectators. This was said to be the opening event of the sporting schedule of the Century of Progress, which throws open its gates in the spring. Oimoen, former United States jumping champion, twice soared 174 feet, which improved by a foot the record for the hill he set in 1931. The class B title was captured by Inwald Arnesen of Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., with jumps of 147 feet and 141 feet. The class C crown was won by John Oliver of Minneapolis, Minn., with leaps of 104 feet and 101 feet. In the senior class the winner was Carl Nielsen, Chicago, with jumps of 103 feet and 99 feet.

JAY COEN IN SECOND ROUND

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Jan. 16 (AP)—Jay Coen of Santa Monica, Calif., advanced through the first round of the annual Miami Beach winter tennis tournament yesterday, defeating Oscar Evans of Miami, 6—0, 6—0. Phil Barnett of Chicago defeated Larry Larson of Chicago, 6—1, 6—1, while Count George Dumanoir of Paris, France, defeated Steve Zacher of Miami, 6—4, 6—4.

CUBS PURCHASE HENDRICK

CHICAGO, Jan. 16 (AP)—The purchase of Harvey Hendrick from the Columbus club of the American Association by the Chicago Cubs was announced yesterday. Hendrick, who last year was with Cincinnati and before that with Brooklyn, was turned over to Columbus several days ago. The Cubs acquired him presumably as a utility first baseman, although he has played much in the outfield since he entered the National League in 1922.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULTS

Lehigh 21, Harvard 11.
Yale 24, Mass Tech 8.
Illinois 24, Minnesota 10.
Princeton 29, Rutgers 5.
Wesleyan 19, Williams 11.
Columbia 24, C. C. N. Y. 8.
F. & M. 16, St. John's 0.
Temple 28, Johns Hopkins 6.
Ursinus 21, Brooklyn P. I. 11.

LINDSTROM SIGNS CONTRACT

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Jan. 16 (AP)—Freddie Lindstrom, recently obtained by the Pittsburgh Pirates in a three-cornered trade with the Giants and Phillies, dropped in at Pirate headquarters Saturday and signed a one-year contract for 1933. The terms were not disclosed.

EDMONTON WINS PARIS CUP

PARIS, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Edmonton Superiors, visiting Canadian hockey team, Saturday night defeated the touring amateur sextet from the United States, the Massachusetts Rangers, 2 to 0, to win the Paris Cup, new international hockey trophy.

CLEAN SLATES FOR TWO CLUBS

Ardsley and Greenwich Head Class C Squash Racquets Standings

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS
CLASS C TEAM STANDING
WESTCHESTER DIVISION—Group One

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
R.&S.C. of Ard'y	2	0	6	4	1.000
Bronxville F. C.	1	1	6	4	.500
Sleepy H. C. C.	1	1	4	6	.500
West Point O. C.	0	2	4	6	.000
Group Two					
Greenwich C. C.	2	0	7	3	1.000
Apawamis Club	1	1	5	5	.500
F. C. of Green'h	1	1	5	5	.500
Round Hill Club	0	2	3	7	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—Racquet and Swimming Club of Ardsley and Greenwich Country Club kept their records intact yesterday when the second round in both groups of the Westchester County division of the metropolitan Class C squash racquets team championships was played. The Ardsley Club defeated West Point Officers' Club, 3 to 2, by the slightest of margins, the result hanging on the final game of the match between F. D. Sherman and Lieut. F. L. Ankenbrand, which went to the former at 15—11. The other first group match went to Bronxville Field Club, which defeated Sleepy Hollow Country Club on the courts of the latter, 4 to 1.

Greenwich Country Club defeated its home town rival, Field Club of Greenwich, also at 3 to 2, with H. L. Hotchkiss accounting for the victory in another five-game victory over E. H. Baker. Apawamis Club scored the other victory on its home courts, over Round Hill Club, also at 3 to 2.

A scheduled match in the New Jersey division of the same class team championships, between Plainfield Country Club and Englewood Field Club, on the courts of the latter, was set over a week.

RACQUET & S. C. of ARDELEY 3, WEST POINT O. C. 2

T. W. Kinney, Ardsley, defeated Lieut. J. A. Cranston, 15—11, 18—17, 12—15, 15—12.

Stuart Stevenson, Ardsley, defeated Lieut. Mark McClure, 15—13, 18—17, 5—15, 16—18, 15—10.

F. D. Sherman, Ardsley, defeated Lieut. F. L. Ankenbrand, 14—18, 18—14, 15—10, 12—18, 15—11.

Lieut. F. W. Farrell, West Point Officers, defeated Fred Carter, 15—12, 15—8, 18—16.

Lieut. J. W. Moreland, West Point Officers, defeated Charles Noyes, 18—10, 15—17, 15—18, 17—16, 15—12.

BRONXVILLE F. C. 4, S. H. C. C. 1

W. A. Bostwick, Bronxville, defeated Thomas Carter, 15—17, 18—17, 12—15, 15—19.

J. F. Whitbeck, Bronxville, defeated J. Graham, 15—10, 17—16, 15—9.

Parker Wilson, Sleepy Hollow, defeated K. Roeffer, 16—18, 15—12, 15—12, 15—5.

Victor Hockmeyer, Bronxville, defeated Paul O'Brien, 15—10, 15—12, 12—15, 18—16.

W. H. Putnam, Bronxville, defeated D. K. Luke, 17—16, 15—12, 15—11.

GREENWICH C. C. 3, GREENWICH FIELD CLUB 2

W. L. Righter, Field Club, defeated D. C. Paul, 15—8, 15—12, 12—15, 9—15, 15—12.

F. E. Schluter, Greenwich, defeated Clement Cleveland 3d, 15—9, 9—15, 15—12, 15—12.

H. L. Hotchkiss, Greenwich, defeated E. H. Baker, 15—10, 8—15, 9—15, 18—16, 15—12.

R. E. Whitmer Jr., Field, defeaed I. H. Washburn, 18—15, 15—9, 15—8.

B. W. Reisinger, Greenwich, defeated A. M. Farley, 17—16, 17—16, 15—11.

APAWAMIS CLUB 3, ROUND HILL CLUB 2

C. F. Lufkin, Apawamis, defeated F. M. Pope, 15—10, 14—17, 12—15, 15—10, 15—11.

D. K. Chapman, Round Hill, defeated Guthrie Shaw, 15—8, 15—11, 10—15, 17—14.

W. W. Taylor, Round Hill, defeated E. W. Black, 15—10, 10—15, 18—16, 16—18, 18—15.

Robert Cluett 3d, Apawamis, defeated R. W. Bartram Jr., 15—12, 15—9, 15—7.

E. C. Siddall, Apawamis, defeated B. H. Jackson, 15—9, 15—12, 17—15.

College Basketball Results

Annapolis 44, Duke 22.
Beloit 40, Lawrence 23.
Brown 31, Conn. State 29.
Butler 37, Notre Dame 25.
California 33, U. C. L. A. 29.
Case 33, Western Reserve 32.
Catholic 29, St. Joseph's 21.
C. C. N. Y. 35, Manhattan 17.
Colorado Aggies 39, Colorado S. of M. 22.
Colorado C. 35, Denver 25.
Columbia 38, Cornell 34.
Cooper Union 38, Wagner 34.
Creighton 27, Grinnell 25.
De Kalb 49, State Normal 18.
Doane 29, Wayne T. 26.
Erskine 26, Furman 24.
Florida 37, Clemson 33.
Fordham 25, Seton Hall 23.
Geo. Washington 55, Loyola 41.
Georgia 30, Georgia Tech 25.
Glenville T. 55, Charleston B. C. 27.
Harvard 23, Vermont 18.
Heidelberg 30, John Carroll 20.
Indiana Cent. 28, Ill. Illinois T. 27.
Iowa 35, Purdue 33.
Kentucky 42 Tennessee 21.
Knox 44, Cornell C. 27.
Lafayette 41, Haverford 19.
La. Normal 51, South. La. 42.
La Salle 25, Baltimore 14.
Louisville 36, Ky. Wesleyan 34.
Loyola 38, Western M. S. 27.
Lowell T. S. 35, Clark 34.
MacAlester 37, Concordia 30.
Manchester 35, Valparaiso 30.
Marquette 28, Detroit 20.
Marshall 34, Miami (Ohio) 22.
M. I. T. 40, Amherst 30.
Michigan 35, Illinois 30.
Middlebury 43, Northeastern 35.
Middle Tenn. T. 39, Chattanooga 38.
Millersville 2. 29, Ship'berg T. 25.
Millsaps 38, Mississippi C. 37.
Mississippi 34, Louisiana State 32.
Missouri 29, Iowa State 22.
Moorhead T. 42, Bemidji T. 27.
Mt. St. Mary's 34, Washington C. 29.
Muskingum 46, Kenyon 24.
Nebraska 31, Kansas State 25.
Nebraska B. 50, Luther 26.
N. Y. St. T. 31, N. Y. Aggies 22.
New York 33, Temple 31.
No. Carolina 36, Wake Forest 33.
N. C. State 46, Virginia P. I. 18.
N. D. State 34, South Dakota 21.
N. Illinois T. 49, Illinois S. N. 18.
Northwestern 52, Chicago 24.
Oakland C. C. 43, Anderson 24.
Oberlin 34, Marietta 19.
Ohio State 43, Minnesota 28.
Ohio Wesleyan 47, Cincinnati 30.
Oklahoma Aggies 34, Washington 27
Oklahoma 25, Kansas 23.
Pennsylvania 35, Dartmouth 30.
Penn. 35, Hiram 28.
Penn. M. C. 42, Moravian 35.
Penn. State 44, W. Maryland 15.
Pittsburgh (Kan.) T. 57, Southwestern 26.
Princeton 47, Williams 31.
Rice 45, Baylor 38.
R. I. State 38, Coast Guard 32.
St. Cloud T. 49, Mankato T. 30.
St. John's 23, St. Francis 16.
St. Lawrence 45, Hobart 17.
St. Michael's 29, Norwich 24.
Simpson 34, Iowa Wesleyan 30.
S. D. State 41, Morning Side 21.
So. California 38, Stamford 36.
So. Methodist 28, Texas A. and M. 24.
Springfield 48, Tufts 30.
Syracuse 43, Rutgers 23.
Texas 31, Arkansas 28.
Trinity 32, Worcester P. I. 19.
Union 38, Georgetown 24.
Utah 34, Brigham Young 33.
Utah State 43, Montana State 34.
Vanderbilt 39, Tulane 22.
Villanova 27, Muhlenberg 18.
Virginia M. I. 41, Gallaudet 19.
Wabash 41, Franklin 30.
Washburn 46, Fals 43.
Washington 62, Idaho 35.
Wash. State 49, Oregon 3.
W. and L. 43, Maryland 40.
W. Chester T. 37, Kutztown T. 30.
West Liberty 42, Morris Harvey 40.
West Virginia 42, Bethany 34.
Wilmington 43, Findlay 23.
Wisconsin 38, Indiana 37.
Wofford 30, Citadel 29.
Wooster 37, Akron 29.
Xavier 75, Transylvania 18.

COLLEGE SQUASH RACQUETS

Dartmouth 4, M. I. T. 1.
Princeton 4, Pretty Brook 2.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULTS

Harvard 13, Hartford Fencers Club 4.
New York A. C. 13, Yale 2.

MRS. HOWE REGAINS BAY STATE TITLE

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Weston, Mass., United States women's squash racquets champion, regained her Massachusetts state championship on Saturday at the Harvard Club of Boston, defeating Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline, Mass., in four games in the final round match. A feature of the battle was the cleanness of play, only two lets being called during the contest. Mrs. Howe won the first, third and fourth games. The match score: 15—13, 9—15, 15—7, 15—9.

After a slow start, Mrs. Wightman got into her stride and gave the national champion a battle throughout most of the match, weakening in the deciding game.

MASSACHUSETTS WOMEN STATE WOMEN'S OPEN SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP

Final Round

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., Weston, defeated Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, 15—13, 9—15, 15—7, 15—9.

SKILLMAN VICTOR IN SQUASH FINAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16—John Skillman, assistant professional coach at Princeton University, succeeded John L. (Jack) Summers of Boston as the United States professional squash racquets champion of 1933, Saturday, when he defeated George Cummings of the University Club, New York, in five games, 7—15, 15—8, 11—15, 15—14, 15—4.

Summers, who was beaten by Skillman, held the title in 1930, 1931 and 1932.

Skillman, who started slowly in the final-round match, found his real stride at the end of the third game. The summary:

UNITED STATES PROFESSIONAL SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP

Final Round

John Skillman, Princeton University, defeated George Cummings, University Club, New York, 7—15, 15—8, 11—15, 15—14, 15—4.

ALEX HURD WINS SKATING TITLE

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Jan. 16 (AP)—The first Canadian skater to win the middle Atlantic men's outdoor speed skating title since Charles Gorman captured the crown three years in succession, Alex Hurd of Hamilton, Ont., shared honors with Kit Klein of Buffalo and Joseph Bree and Bobby Anstett of New York as the championships were run off on Orange Lake Saturday after a postponement of nearly two weeks.

The events originally were scheduled for Jan. 2, but were postponed until Saturday because of lack of ice. A crowd of less than 3000 turned out when the races were held on hard, well-conditioned ice on the lake four miles back of Newburgh.

After a fine duel with Allan Potts of Brookiyn, a member of the 1932 United States winter Olympic team, Hurd won out in the final event, to gain a total of 90 points to 70 for his rival. He climaxed his day's victories by winning the three-mile Donahue Memorial Race, an annual event in honor of the late Joe Donahue of Newburgh, one-time world champion.

Miss Klein, tying the American record in the 220-yard event, scored as many points as her two nearest rivals together totaled. She finished with 90 points, Helen Bahill of Yonkers, had 50 and Lillian Corke of New York 40.

Bree easily won the class of the intermediate division, scoring 60 points while George Meeker of Binghamton, N. Y., and Roy Milne of New York scored 20 each.

Young Anstett easily took the junior championship after a skate-off with Ty Smith of Utica after each had scored 50 points in the regular events. Leo Burton of New York was third with 20 points.

Miss Klein's speedy furlong was the only performance of the day which even threatened the records. She covered the 220-yards in 22s, equalling the mark set by Mrs. Elsie Muller McLave, now retired, at Bear Mountain in 1929.

DE ORO WINS FROM GIRARD, 50 TO 29

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—Alfredo de Oro, son of the former professional champion, began his play for the United States amateur three-cushion billiards championship on Saturday evening at the New York Athletic Club, with a victory over Eugene A. Girard of Long Beach, New York, 50 to 29, in 84 innings, with a high run of four, while Girard made two as his best.

In the afternoon, Bernard Zion of the Boston Lodge of Elks, scored his first victory, over Abraham Kaiser, 50 to 49, in 79 innings, with each making a high run of four.

CRAIN AND MARTUCCI WIN

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 16 (AP)—Fighting their way back from a 1-down disadvantage at noon, Wilson Crain of Akron, Ohio, and Jim Martucci of Teterboro, N. J., won the annual winter pro team tournament championship over the Miami Country Club course Saturday with a 2-and-1 victory over Walter Bourne, Princeton, N. J., and Herman Rams, Fresh Meadow, Long Island, N. Y. In the morning round, Rama and Bourne carded a best ball of 33—34—67, against the 33—35—68 of Martucci and Crain. Bourne and Rama eliminated the pre-tournament favorites, Cyril Walker of New York and John Golden of Noroton, Conn., with a 1-up victory in the quarter-finals.

USE OF 8-INCH CUPS PLANNED

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 16 (AP)—A new 72-hole open tournament for golfers in Florida this winter, with a purse of $5000 and possibly with eight-inch cups, was announced Saturday for the Miami Biltmore Country Club course. The competition was set for March 3, 4 and 5. Gene Sarasen, now in California, has a contract with the Miami Biltmore Club. He recently suggested that eight-inch cups be used, and club officials approved, but they said sanction of the P. G. A. first must be received. Meanwhile, it was announced in Tampa that the annual Gasparilla open in February probably would be played with eight-inch cups.

SOUTH AFRICA WINS SERIES

CAPE TOWN, S. Af., Jan. 16 (Canadian Press)—South Africa Saturday gained a 3-to-1 lead in the third and last of the tennis series against England. Mary Heeley of England defeated Audrey de Schmidt, 6—4, 7—5, but the latter combined with Mrs. Lowe to defeat Mrs. Fearnley-Whittingstall and Betty Nuthall, 6—3, 6—4. The two other South African victories were those of Farquharson over Lee in the men's singles, 6—6, 7—5, 9—7, and the men's doubles, in which Farquharson and Kirby defeated Hughes and Perry, 2—6, 6—3, 6—3.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Amherst 46, Union 25.
Boston U. 37, Bowdoin 34.
Brown 55, M. I. T. 23.
Fordham 38, Manhattan 34.
Harvard 52, Pittsburgh 23.
Johns Hopkins 36, F. and M. 29.
Princeton 57, Lehigh 14.
Rutgers 47, Columbia 34.
Worcester P. I. 46, Wesleyan 21.

PROVIDENCE IN TIE WITH CUBS

Are One Point Ahead of Philadelphia in Can-American League

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	9	4	5	56	36	22
Providence	10	2	7	51	40	22
Philadelphia	8	5	6	45	39	21
New Haven	7	3	8	37	49	17
Quebec	5	2	13	40	65	12

RESULT JAN. 14

New Haven 4, Boston 3.

RESULT JAN. 15

New Haven 3, Providence 3 (overtime).

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 16 (AP)—New Haven and Providence fought to a 3-to-3 tie in a hard-played Canadian-American Hockey League game here last night, after Providence overtook a two-goal lead. The Reds now are tied with Boston for the league lead. Regan, Eagle defenseman, scored twice unassisted in the first period. Coming back with a vigorous attack in the second, Providence tied the score and a goal each in the third kept the points even. Neither team scored in the overtime.

NEW HAVEN		PROVIDENCE
Keating, lw		rw, Rivers
Convey, c		c, Murray
Kuhn, rw		lw, Harrington
Speyer, ld		rd, McVicar
Regan, rd		ld, Lesieur
Roberts, g		g, Byrne

Alternates—Burmister, Paddon, Picketts, Pringle, Collings, Wilson, L. Jackson, Radley for New Haven; Taylor, Alexandre, Hart, Vail, Connor, Hinsperger, McCully for Providence.

Score—New Haven 3, Providence 3. Goals—Regan 2, Jackson for New Haven; McVicar, Murray, Hart for Providence. Assists—Speyer for New Haven; Rivers 2, Hart, Alexandre for Providence. Officials—W. J. Stewart and N. N. Shay. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

New Haven Eagles disclosed too much speed for the Bruin Cubs, who were handicapped in man power, at the Boston Garden Saturday night, defeating the locals, 4 to 2. The contest was rugged and rough and ended in a minor riot, following the final whistle. The Cubs were without Alex Cook and Joe Jerwa, star center and defenseman, respectively. Although Boston scored first, the Eagles led at the end of the first period, 3 to 1. One more goal for the Eagles came in the second session, and a belated rally by the Cubs brought them two goals in the third. The summary:

NEW HAVEN		BOSTON
Keating, Wilson, Burmister, lw		rw, Saunders, Davis, Buckles
Convey, Paddon, L. Jackson, c		c, O'Neill, King, Bedson
Kuhn, Collings, Picketts, rw		lw, Klein, Weir, Harnott
Speyer, Doran, ld		rd, Lane, Boucher
Regan, Pringle, rd, ld, Warshawksi, Boucher		
Roberts, g		g, Jackson

Score—New Haven 4, Boston 3. Goals—Kuhn, Collings, Doran, Regan for New Haven; Weir, Saunders, Klein for Boston. Assists—Convey, L. Jackson for New Haven; Benson, Klein, O'Neil, Lane for Boston. Officials—F. A. Synnott and W. J. Cleary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

McGILL SIX MOVES NEARER TO TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Jan. 16—McGill University of Montreal improved its chances of winning the Canadian intercollegiate hockey championship on Saturday by holding University of Toronto to a 2-all tie. There was no overtime played, but McGill, with a victory over Montreal University and a tie here, is out in front.

McGill had the better of the play in the local game, but Toronto secured a two-goal lead in the first period, and McGill was forced to come from behind, getting a goal in each of the second and third periods. The summary:

TORONTO		McGILL
McPherson, White, lw		rw, McGill, Farmer
Fullerton, Brant, Bennett, c		c, Farquharson, Duff
Hendry, Cunningham, rw		lw, Robertson, G. Crutchfield
Smillie, ld		rd, Meiklejohn, Riddell
Dewar, rd		ld, N. Crutchfield
Shipp, g		g, Powers

Score—Toronto 2, McGill 2. Goals—McPherson and Brant for Toronto; Farmer and G. Crutchfield for McGill. Assists—Smillie for Toronto; Farquharson 2 for McGill. Referee—J. Denlord, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

HARVARD CLUB LEADS CLASS A STANDING

Union Boat Club, which has set the pace in the Class A interclub race of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association, lost its leadership to the Harvard Club of Boston over the week-end, when Harvard Club defeated the Harvard Business School quintet at the Harvard Club, 5 to 0, and Newton Centre Squash Tennis Club downed the Union Boat Club five, 3 to 2 at Newton Center.

The other victories in the Class A division were scored by Harvard University, which defeated Lincoln's Inn Society at Harvard, 4 to 1, and Quincy Neighborhood Club, which won from Walkover Club at Quincy, 5 to 0.

YANKEES RELEASE COOKE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—The New York Yankees have released Allen D. (Dusty) Cooke, outfielder, to the Newark club of the International League, it is announced here. Cooke has not played regularly for the past two seasons because of a bad shoulder which he acquired in a game with Washington during the early part of the campaign of 1931.

PONZI WINS MATCH

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia conquered Erwin Rudolph of Cleveland, 1750 to 1680, in their pocket billiard match completed at the Strand last night. Ponzi won the afternoon block, 142 to 33, in 19 innings. He had a high run of 41, Rudolph one of 46. Last night Rudolph outscored the Philadelphian, 147 to 125 in 27 innings, but could not overcome Ponzi's big lead. The high runs were 36 for Rudolph and 60 for Ponzi.

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS DULUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 16—St. Louis defeated Duluth, 3 to 2, in an American Hockey Association game here Saturday night to move closer to the pace-setting Kansas City Pla-Mors. The Hornets opened the scoring, but were unable to hold the lead before a determined St. Louis drive in the second period.

CAMET SETS NEW RECORD

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 16 (AP)—Williams Camet, Argentine swimmer, yesterday established a new South American record in the 300-meters freestyle swim. He was clocked in 3m. 57⅘s., compared with the old record of 3m. 58s. established by the Chilean, Tellez.

MAXIE HERBER WINS TITLE

OPPELN, Germany, Jan. 16 (AP)—Maxie Herber, 12-year-old Munich girl, yesterday won the women's figure skating championship of Germany, defeating the tit

SCOTTISH GROUP PLANS TO WIDEN HUMANE EFFORTS

Circular Letter Stresses Need for World-Wide Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—A lead has been taken by the Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in calling for the establishment of an international organization to deal with the activities and legislation in the various countries.

In a circular letter addressed to the societies in France, Germany, Spain, Italy and Sweden, it is asked whether it is necessary for each country separately to investigate problems which concern all, and on which earnest workers must desire all information, and whether international coöperation is not desirable.

In the latest report of the Scottish Society much satisfaction is expressed over the reception by Mr. Henderson at the League of Nations headquarters at Geneva of a deputation representing nearly 1500 societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals in many lands. It is hoped that this is a way-mark in the decreeing of justice to animals in all parts of the world.

Attention is called to a number of difficult problems calling for concerted investigation and affecting many countries. These include: regulation and restriction of experiments on animals; the attitude of Jews, Muhammadans and Buddhists to modern methods of slaughter; also animal sacrifice; the apathy and indifference of the Christian Churches (Roman Catholic ann Protestant) to the duty of giving humane instruction to adults and children; the promotion of reform in backward countries; cruel sports in any land; and, the closer coöperation of P. C. A. Societies within each country.

Geneva Is Swamped By Many Projects

(Continued from Page 1)

then, there is fear and discontent, and national egotism which would measure disarmament in terms of relative advantage to itself. Each country welcomes disarmament if it, by some ingenious exception, obtains an equality it did not previously possess, or consecrates a superiority it already possesses.

As an example, I will point only to a speech delivered the other day by the representative of a great nation which is comparatively low in the list of air powers. He proclaimed with staggering ingenuousness and undoubted sincerity that the real solution of the problem of aerial disarmament was to take his own country as the standard; no other country should possess more airplanes, and those who possess fewer should reduce their forces proportionately. Nobody smiled; nobody found such a proposal impertinent; because everybody, each in his own way, is engaged in making similar proposals.

Always Little Done

Nor should it be supposed that the present debates began last February. In 1919 a definite promise was made by the signatories of the Versailles Pact to make the disarmament of Germany the starting point of their own disarmament. A preparatory study was begun, but it was obvious that there was a desire to mark time. Europe was still agitated. I recall that, over 10 years ago, Lord Esher on his way through Paris rang me up; and in the course of our meeting he produced, with some secrecy, his plan based on the system of coefficients for the reduction of European armies. He assured me that at last something was going to be done. Alas! his plan was scarcely heard of; it remained semi-confidential.

In the commissions that were set up, and which labored, on and off, for years, there were grave debates which seemed designed rather to put off disarmament than to forward it. There was invented, for example, the phrase about the *potentiel de guerre*—by which was meant that before disarming we must take into consideration historical, geographical, metallurgical, demographic, and all other factors. In short, the subject of disarmament could be made to embrace every conceivable subject in the world: the shape of heads, the gastronomic habits, the educational methods, the disposition of railways, the number of factories, the trading facilities, and everything else in every country. This was well named the "hogs, bogs, and fogs" thesis of disarmament; for it obviously makes a difference, from the military viewpoint, whether a country has a good supply of pigs which can be used to nourish the army, whether there are marshes which will help or hinder maneuvers, whether there are mists which will cover advances, and so on, and so on.

Inconsistency of Attitude

Finally, when the Disarmament Conference could no longer be postponed—though there was indeed a last-minute attempt to postpone it—it opened, as I well remember, in an atmosphere of war. The first meeting I attended in Geneva was presided over by a War Minister, and was occupied with the situation in the Far East. That was certainly an inauspicious beginning. Nor could I help recalling that, a few years ago in Paris, I had recorded the ceremony of the signing of the Kellogg Pact which outlaws war; and here we were, all the peoples of the world, assembled to discuss solemnly the character of the arms with which we should be allowed to wage those wars we had sworn never to wage!

How many speeches I listened to, I cannot count; how many plans and proposals were put forward, escapes my reckoning. Plans!—there have never been so many plans since mankind began to make plans, as have been introduced, pell-mell, at Geneva. The trouble is that each plan is allowed to drop; one nail, as the French say, drives out another. As I listened to them, each of them arousing fresh hopes and provoking fresh applause, though it might be in contradiction with its predecessors, there came into my head the doggerel lines:

"If I was so soon to be done for
I wonder what I was begun for!"

Quite clearly, one plan is better than two, and two are infinitely better than a multitude of plans. Numbers, in this case, are to be deprecated. They are a proof of lack of clarity, vacillation and even evasiveness. Every plan, good as it might be in itself, made my heart sink. Each proposal for disarmament reduced the prospects of disarmament. The cynical Bismarck remarked, on one occasion, that war would come out of a Conference on Disarmament; and somebody else has spoken of proceeding to battle under the banner of peace!

A peculiarly ominious note was sounded when the talk was all about rearmament—first, of course about the rearmament of Germany, but, consequentially, about the rearmament of others. The worst, however, was when elaborate plans were brought forward for the generalization of warfare by means of the system of sanctions. There should be, we were told, two sets of armies in each country—one for defense and the other for use against some country with which the mercenary army had no national quarrel. Even the League of Nations, whose raison d'être is the maintenance of peace, was to be endowed with armies, and should be empowered to employ weapons so terrible that the respective countries were ready to renounce them. Renounce them, but not scrap them. It seemed such a pity to waste valuable material!

Confusion of Thought

It will be protested that this way of putting things is unfair; and so it is if it is taken to mean that the powers are deliberately evasive or sinister. But it is, in my opinion, necessary at this stage to lay some emphasis on the confusion of thought that has presided over the disarmament debates, and that has produced so many plans, most of them impracticable, and some of them mischievous. It is time to simplify. If disarmament is made conditional on security, conditional on equality, conditional on the centralization of destructiveness, then Geneva will no more prevent war than did The Hague.

The truth is that disarmament must be principally moral, and secondarily material. It will not come from the feverish elaboration of futile plans; but will automatically follow the establishment of confidence. It is not so much a preparation for peace, as the result of a sense of peace or at least the will-to-peace.

Let it not be thought that I am unaware of the progress that has been made, and that has been ably pointed out by my colleagues. If I assert that there have been too many plans and too little disarmament, it is because I, for one, am not satisfied with what has been done, and would urge all real lovers of peace to demand more. Longfellow, better than anybody, has expressed our desire, and his verse should be inscribed over the portals of the Disarmament Conference:

Were half the power that fills the world with terror,
Were half the wealth bestowed on Camps and Courts,
Given to redeem the human mind from error
There were no need for Arsenals and Forts.
The Warrior's name would be a name abhorred!
And every nation that should lift again
Its hand against a brother, on its forehead
Would wear for evermore the curse of Cain!

VIRGINIAN HONORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Mr. Otto W. Ulrich, leader of an exploration party in the middle of Brazil, has named a newly discovered river Rio Brown after Dr. William M. Brown of Ballston, Va., former candidate for Governor of Virginia, according to word received here.

Arts of Education and Peace Fill Days for Miss Woolley

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

MARY EMMA WOOLLEY

An open poll to determine the 12 greatest women leaders in the United States during the last 100 years was taken recently by the National Council of Women and the Ladies Home Journal, for the Hall of Fame at the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition. The names placed on this roll of honor in the order of votes received were: Mary Baker Eddy, Jane Addams, Clara Barton, Frances E. Willard, Susan B. Anthony, Helen Keller, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Julia Ward Howe, Carrie Chapman Catt, Amelia Earhart Putnam, Mary Lyon and Mary E. Woolley. This is the first of 12 articles on their careers.

Connecticut born, New England by education, New England by the outstanding administration of a great college for women, Mary Emma Woolley gives to the list of women leaders a striking example of the liberal viewpoint with particular application to matters of peace among nations. In 1931 she was appointed by President Hoover to be the first woman delegate to an international conference on disarmament.

Dr. Woolley has been president of Mount Holyoke for 32 years and it must, in some ways, have been a wrench for her to leave the institution whose career is her career even for the comparatively short period of the conference. But feeling that the education of youth is inextricably woven with a growing appreciation for and participation in an attitude of world peace and understanding, she accepted the appointment and no one who has heard her speak since she came back from Geneva can doubt that her educational viewpoint has been enriched and made more fruitful by the great experience of Geneva.

Mary Woolley was born in Norwalk, Conn., in 1863, the daughter of a clergyman, the Rev. Joseph J., and Mary A. (Ferris) Woolley. In 1894 she received the first bachelor's degree ever awarded a woman by Brown University. In 1895 she received a master's degree at the same university and in 1900 Brown gave her an LL. D.

Began Teaching at Wheaton

She was "cut out" for a teacher, as they say, and she began teaching at Wheaton, then Wheaton Seminary, just before the turn of the century. And although there have been youthful college presidents in later years, the appointment of Miss Woolley to the presidency of Mount Holyoke in 1900, when she was only 37, astonished the educational world.

A sturdy block of woman is Miss Woolley, with a squarish, vigorous figure, and fine, alert eyes and glossy brown hair, done with a New England-ish air. Her voice is strong and reedy, and once you have heard it you are not likely to forget it, any more than Miss Woolley is likely to forget your face once she has seen you, or the little odds and ends she has managed to learn about you in a surprisingly short time.

She likes to talk peace. She believes in peace for the world. She believes war is a pit out of which it is difficult for nations that have engaged in it ever to climb.

Reason to Decide Disputes

It is probable that when there was a war she did her part in the grim things it was necessary to do; but when the war was over, and people had a chance to sit down and think about it, she came to the conclusion that it is desirable to cultivate a spirit of mercy rather than of cruelty, to the end that the quality of mercy may not have to be tried on battlefields, and that it is infinitely preferable to exalt the virtue of reason rather than of violence, and that there are splendors of peace which far exceed the splendors of war and that those who substitute in their hearts international understanding and a willingness to arbitrate for the panoply of armed force will not be the losers.

In "The President's House" at South Hadley Miss Woolley lives a rich life; bird houses are hung in her trees; collie dogs fly in a blur of white and gold in and out of the house. Friends come and go. There is an air of business; good business, having to do with the progress of men toward better things.

And at the college there are twice as many students to be looked out for as there were when Miss Woolley took over in 1900, and nearly six times as many faculty members, and any number of new buildings and an opportunity as wide of the world. Opportunity which even a freshman would tell you Miss Woolley makes haste to seize.

Weekday Radiocasts Of Christian Science

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Series," Tuesday afternoons, 3:30-4:00, E. S. T., Station WBZ, Babson Park, Mass., 990kc-303m, direction of Manager of Committees on Publication.

TROY, N. Y.—Second Monday each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m, direction of Committee on Publication for New York.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—In "Kindly Thoughts" period, Saturdays, 8:15-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHAM, 1150kc-261m, direction of Committee on Publication for New York.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Mondays and Fridays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station CKOC, 880kc-341m, direction of Committee on Publication for Ontario.

TORONTO—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m, direction of Committee on Publication for Ontario.

BAY CITY, Mich.—Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WBCM, 1410kc-213m, direction of Committee on Publication for Michigan.

LUDINGTON, Mich.—Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1500kc-200m, direction of Committee on Publication for Michigan.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Thursdays, biweekly, 12:30-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m, direction of Committee on Publication for Florida.

TAMPA, Fla.—Daily, including Sundays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., and Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WMBR, 1370kc-219m, direction of Committee on Publication for Florida.

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WBBM, 770kc-389m, direction of Committee on Publication for Illinois.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1180kc-254m, auspices Committee on Publication for Minnesota.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m, direction of Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

PADUCAH, Ky.—Wednesdays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m, direction of Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Tuesdays, 11:15-11:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-349m, direction of Committee on Publication for Missouri.

OMAHA, Neb.—Mondays and Thursdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-350m, direction of Committee on Publication for Nebraska.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—Second and fourth Saturday each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WQBC, 1360kc-220m, direction of Committee on Publication for Mississippi.

DENVER, Colo.—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., M. S. T., Station KLZ, 560kc-536m, direction of Committee on Publication for Colorado.

SAN FRANCISCO—Mondays and Thursdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Station KYA, 1230kc-244m, direction of Committee on Publication for Northern California.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sunday, 5:00-5:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFAC, 1300kc-231m, direction of Committee on Publication for Southern California.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Station CJOR, 1210kc-248m, direction of Committee on Publication for British Columbia.

SOVIET EDITOR APOLOGIZES FOR SLUR ON BRITISH

Izvestia Retracts False Accusation Against Foreign Office

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The British Government has now received an apology from the editor of Izvestia for an editorial in which the official Soviet newspaper accused the British Foreign Office of asking its agents to procure documents "real or forged" proving the Soviet Government's connection with the Communist International.

As already reported in the Monitor, the Soviet Ambassador in London, Mr. Ivan Maisky, on being asked to apologize on behalf of the U. S. S. R. at once dissociated his Government from the accusation but disclaimed liability for what had appeared in Izvestia on the ground that the board of management was responsible for the conduct of the paper, and not the Soviet Government.

This did not satisfy the British Government and after a further verbal exchange, Mr. Maisky once more called at the Foreign Office and said that he himself had communicated with the editor of Izvestia who had replied that "he had been misled by one of his correspondents."

The editor, Mr. Maisky added, now recognizes that the statements in question were inaccurate and regrets having published them. Mr. Anthony Eden, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, thereupon declared in the House of Commons that "in these circumstances His Majesty's Government regards the matter as closed."

Replying to Mr. Winston Churchill who asked, "Was it worth while raising all this stir?" Mr. Eden said "Yes, sir." His reply was received with cheers from the government benches and laughter from the opposition.

The article of which the British Government complained is stated to have been written by one of the London contributors to the Communist newspaper. The Daily Express recently printed an interview with Mr. D. Raymond Jenkins, London correspondent of Izvestia, who said that though he did not write it himself, it "passed through my hands in the ordinary way." He added, "I keep two or three informants who supply me with news."

On the same day that the Izvestia incident was disposed of, Mr. Clarence E. Mason, editor of the Daily Worker, a Communist paper published in London, pleaded guilty to publishing a libel on the conduct of the police and was sent to prison for six months. The printers of the paper, the Utopia Press, who under British law are responsible for what they print, were fined £500. Their counsel said they realized much greater care should have been exercised.

A third example of the strong attitude the present Government is now taking in connection with Communist propaganda is the conviction of Sid Elias, chairman of the Unemployed Workers' Movement, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for inciting two other members of his organization to commit acts of sedition during the demonstrations against the Means Test last November.

LABOR HEADS LIST OF BRITISH TALKERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The British House of Commons acts up to its name of "Parliament," a word derived from a Norman-French expression meaning "a place of talking."

Labor champion was Sir Stafford Cripps, Socialist member for Bristol, East, who spoke 374 columns of the official report. Mr. George Lansbury, leader of the Labor Opposition, came second with 348 columns.

The National Government's most voluble member was Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who spoke 254 columns. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, the Prime Minister, was more terse. He put all he had to say into 83 columns.

Of women members the Duchess of Athol, Conservative member for Perth and Kinross, topped the list with 68 columns, a total so modest as to suggest that, politically speaking, in Great Britain women are still the comparatively silent sex.

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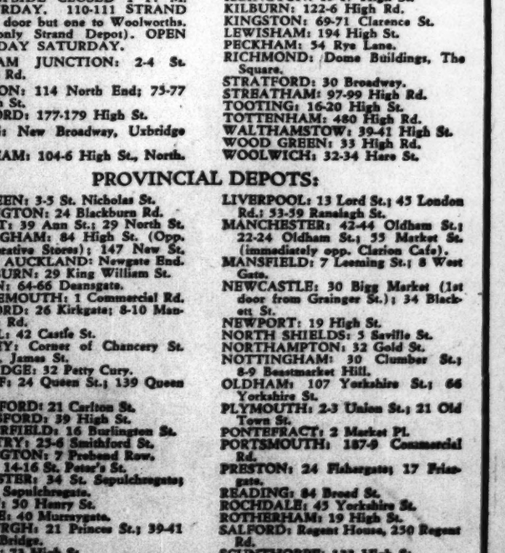
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WOOD GREEN: 33 High Rd.
WOOLWICH: 32-34 Hare St.
PROVINCIAL DEPOTS:
ABERDEEN: 3-5 St. Nicholas St.
ACCRINGTON: 24 Blackburn Rd.
BELFAST: 39 Ann St.; 29 North St.
BIRMINGHAM: 84 High St. (Opp. Co-operative Stores); 147 New St.
BISHOP AUCKLAND: Newgate End.
BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64-66 Deansgate.
BOURNEMOUTH: 1 Commercial Rd.
BRADFORD: 26 Kirkgate; 8-10 Manchester Rd.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BURNLEY: Corner of Chancery St. and St. James St.
CAMBRIDGE: 52 Petty Cury.
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.; 139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHELMSFORD: 39 High St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 23-6 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row.
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peter's St.
DONCASTER: 34 St. Sepulchregate; 14 St. Sepulchregate.
DUBLIN: 30 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate.
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.; 39-41 South Bridge.
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21-7 Argyle St.; 130 Sauchiehall St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly
HEREFORD: 3A St. Peter's St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.; 45 New St.
HULL: 13-14 Whitefriargate.
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 42-46 Low St.
LEEDS: 135 Lower Briggate (Opp. Dysons, Jewellers)
LEICESTER: 1A Haymarket.
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.; 45 London Rd.; 53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.; 22-24 Oldham St.; 55 Market St. (immediately opp. Clarion Cafe).
MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St.; 8 West Gate.
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.); 34 Blackett St.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.; 8-9 Beastmarket Hill.
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.; 66 Yorkshire St.
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.; 21 Old Town St.
PONTEFRACT: 2 Market Pl.
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate; 17 Friargate.
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: Regent House, 250 Regent Rd.
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 1 Haymarket; 96-102 The Moor.
SHREWSBURY: 23 Pride Hill.
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St. (Opposite Boots the Chemists)
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 3-4 Fawcett St.
SWANSEA: 23 High St.; 3 Oxford St.
SWINDON: 90 Regent St.
WAKEFIELD: 2-4 Jackson's Arcade, Kirkgate.
WALSALL: 22 Park St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 31 Lynn St.
WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.
YORK: 26-7 Parliament St.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A Strange Adventure With a Pony

By DOROTHY A. LOVELL

II

"WHAT are you doing drivin' without lights?" said a terribly gruff voice, and the children saw by the light of his lantern that the voice belonged to a big policeman.

"We haven't — got any — matches," stammered Ronnie.

"That's no excuse," said the policeman. "I'll have to take your name and address," and he brought out a pocket-book and pencil. "Does the trap belong to you?" he asked.

"No," said Ronnie.

"Well, who does it belong to?" said the policeman.

There was an awful silence.

"Come on," said the policeman, losing patience, "don't keep me waiting here all night."

"We don't know," said Billy, in a little voice.

"How do you mean you don't know?" said the policeman. "Have you stolen it?"

The children looked at one another. How could they explain?

"Now look here," said the policeman, "I'm not havin' no nonsense. Where do you come from?"

"Moreton," Billy answered.

"All right, then," said the policeman, "I'm going to drive the lot of you to the Moreton lockup, and then we'll see what you've got to say."

He struck a match in an angry manner and held it to one of the lamps. But the lamp refused to light.

"There's no oil in here—not a drop," he said, and tried the other lamps in turn. Apparently none of them had any oil.

"I'm very sorry—" Billy began.

"Very sorry!" boomed the policeman. "You'll be much more sorry before long, I can promise you that."

He pushed his lantern into Billy's hand, telling him to hold it over the side of the trap, and climbing up took the reins from Ronnie and set the pony off.

A Solemn Little Party

There was very little room on the front seat now that the big policeman was there, and Ronnie and Billy were all squashed up to one side. They felt far too solemn to speak, or even to whisper, and it was a sad little party that eventually pulled up in front of Moreton police station.

They got down one by one, and, with Jim hopping on one foot, made their way into an office inside, and stood in a row while the policeman gave particulars of what had happened to an official in uniform who was sitting behind a desk.

It all seemed terribly serious because they were quite unable to say who the pony and trap belonged to, or why there was no oil in the lamps.

Billy told the whole story, from the time they got into the trap to the time they were stopped by the policeman, and the man behind the desk took it down slowly, word for word.

And then, just as he was finishing, a young policeman, with a kind face, came in.

"There's someone outside, giving the name of Richard Thornton, inquiring for two boys of the names of Ronald Thornton and James Thornton, who should have arrived at his house early this afternoon," he said, all in one breath.

The man behind the desk looked at his book.

"Ronald and James Thornton," he repeated, and indicated Ronnie and Jim with his pen.

"Here they are, Gibson," he said. "You had better hand them over."

It seemed too wonderful to believe! Ronnie and Jim were free at any rate, and as they left the room, with Jim still hopping on one foot, Billy and Rose smiled at them happily.

"See you again!" whispered Ronnie, and Billy nodded.

"That disposes of two of you, anyway," said the man behind the desk. "And now we shall have to decide what is to be done with you." He looked at Billy in a very grave way. "You had no business to get into that trap," he said.

"I know," Billy murmured.

"It wasn't Billy, it was me," Rose broke in, but at that very moment the young policeman came in again.

Uncle Tom

"There's someone of the name of Thomas Fletcher inquiring about a pony and trap which has gone amissing," he said. "The description coincides with the pony and trap in the yard."

Billy and Rose looked at one another. "Uncle Tom!" Billy whispered.

"Hand it over," said the man behind the desk, making a note in his book, and beginning to look much brighter.

"He says he would like to speak to you," the young policeman added.

"Tell him I will be with him in five minutes," said the man behind the desk.

"And now we must dispose of you," he said, looking at Rose and Billy.

"Perhaps someone will inquire for us." Billy ventured.

And at that very moment in came the young policeman once more.

"A lady inquiring about a boy and a girl of the names of William Montague and Rose Montague," he said.

The officer behind the desk actually smiled. "Here they are," he said. "Take them away."

And there, in the outer office, was their mother, and with her Uncle Tom. Their mother looked serious and rather troubled; she was not used to the ways of the police station. But Uncle Tom's face was always jolly, and he seemed to be taking the whole thing as a big joke.

"Oh, Uncle Tom!" cried Billy, "Is the pony trap yours? We're most awfully sorry we ran away with it—I mean that it ran away with us. We didn't mean—"

But Uncle Tom lifted his hand. "Never mind about that now," he said. "It's late, and your mother wants to get you home. They have brought the trap round to the front door, and there it is waiting to take you back. I hope you and your pony won't get into any more scrapes."

"But it's your pony," said Billy.

"No it isn't," said Uncle Tom, "it's yours. I bought it for you only yesterday from a friend of mine who has just gone abroad. I drove it around to present it to you this afternoon, and waited for you to come home. And then, when I finally went out to see if you were coming, lo and behold, the pony and trap had vanished! A nice pair you are, I'm sure!"

Billy and Rose could hardly contain themselves with excitement. "Our very own pony and trap!" they said breathlessly, and then they both hugged Uncle Tom.

"Of course, if I were a proper sort of Uncle, I should take it away and give it to someone more deserving," said Uncle Tom with a wink.

They went out to the front door, and there stood the dear little pony, quite fresh again after a drink of water, and the lovely little trap with all its lamps burning brightly now that someone had filled them up.

"Off you go!" said Uncle Tom, waving his hand. "And the next time you take her out see that she doesn't run back to her old home!"

[The End]

Shopping

Dainty little Dorothy
Tripping into town,
Looking like a daffodil
In her yellow gown.

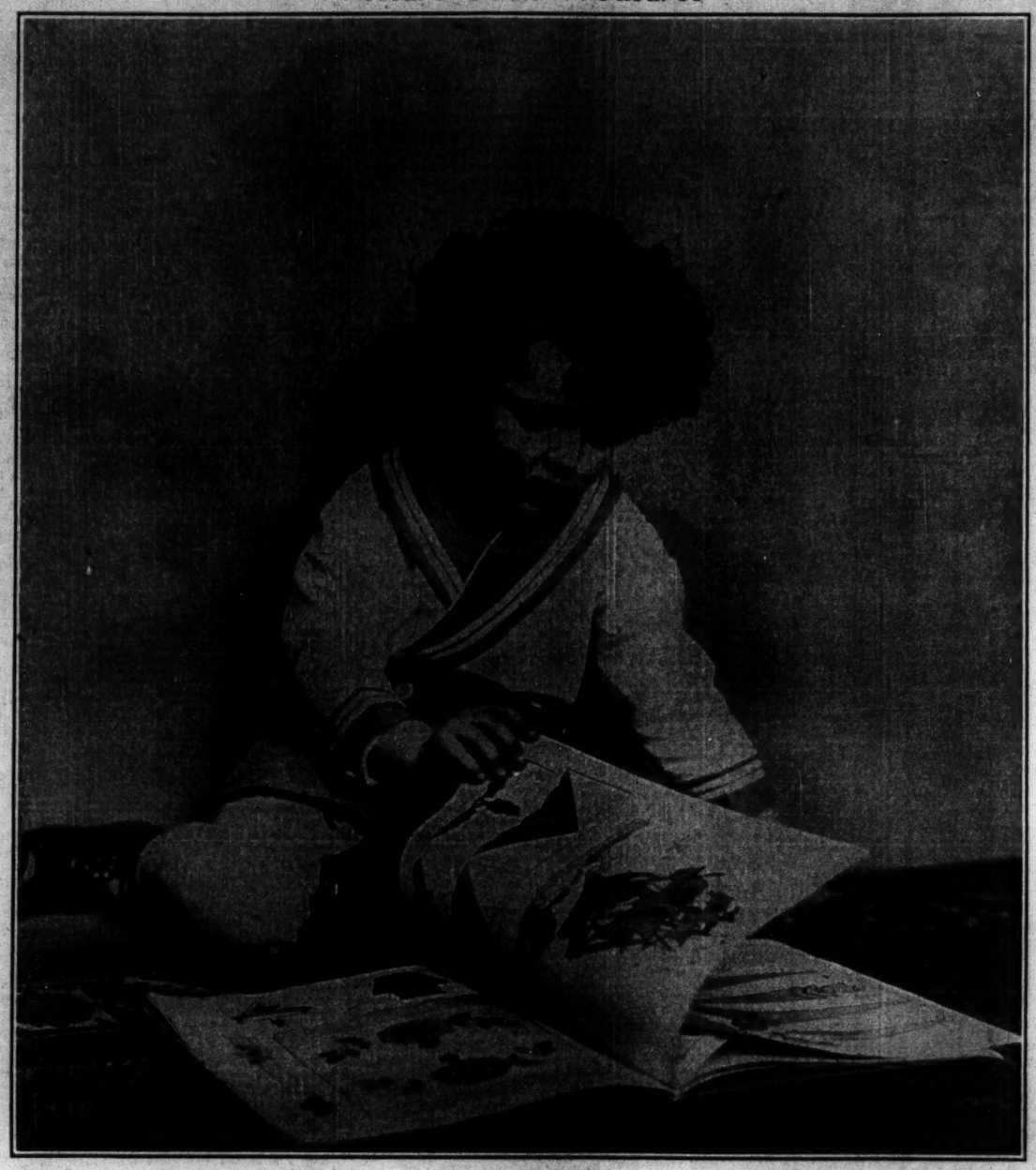
She has pennies in her purse
And she means to buy
Slippers for her Martha Sue
And a small plum pie.

Mother wants a spool of thread,
Betty needs some pins,
Bobby wants some sugar cakes
Packed in shining tins.

Now she's skipping home again
All her shopping done,
Happy little Dorothy,
Shopping is such fun.

WINIFRED CATHERINE MARSHALL

Picture Book Treasures



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - H. Armstrong Roberts.

How Koko Became a Clown

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

MY FRIEND Koko is a clown. Many children know him, because he has done his funny tricks all over the country, and maybe you have seen him yourself at some circus or fair.

His face is white, as all clown's faces are. He wears the cleanest, starchiest white suit, with enormous pockets in his trousers, and great big buttons on his coat. His hat is flat and as big as a wheel. But the funniest part about him are his shoes. They are white, too, and so big that they go plop plop when he walks. Five or six children could put their little feet on his big shoes, but please don't do it, he says, because it takes a lot of white shoe polish to keep his enormous shoes clean and if you step on them he will just have to start cleaning them again. But if a very small child just wants to try, he doesn't mind.

Koko is always doing funny tricks that make children laugh. In those great big pockets he carries things to give to children, little story books and lots of balloons. These balloons are not blown up when he takes them out; they are just limp and small. He gives one to each child that happens to be standing near him. Then he gets one for himself, a big one. "Now blow," he tells his little friends. "We'll see who can blow the biggest." Everybody blows, blows, blows. It takes lots of breath but they keep putting more and more into the balloons, and the balloons get bigger and bigger, with all the pretty colors of the rainbow. Koko's balloon is the biggest of all.

Suddenly the children hear a pop. One of the balloons has grown too big and burst. Then there are more pops until all the children's balloons are flat and the only one left is Koko's. Now all eyes are on his balloon. He keeps on blowing and it keeps on swelling, but suddenly there is a great big pop, much louder than any other. Koko's balloon is gone and he falls over backward.

Letters to Koko

It doesn't take children long to get acquainted with Koko. Many of them write him letters. Not long ago he went to visit some school children and they all wrote to thank him. This was one of the letters, written by Joan Fraser, 9 years old:

Dear Koko:
You were so funny last Friday.
Your feet were so big and I think you had rubber in your shoes.
I liked you very much because you were wonderful. I liked your dress, too. Thank you for coming to our school to make us all happy.
With love, Joan.

Koko is delighted to get letters like that, and he answers the children telling them it made him happy to play for them, because he certainly does like children. "I love 'em in a big way," he says. "Did you ever stop to think, that if it weren't for children there wouldn't be any clowns?"

Koko has been entertaining youngsters ever since he was a boy. He started being a clown 30 years ago, and he loves playing with children as much now as when he started, and maybe more.

I asked Koko one day how he started to be a clown and he told me. When he was a little boy, he was a telegraph messenger. He delivered telegrams on a bicycle. When there were no messages to deliver he used to practice tricks on his bicycle. Then the circus came to town, and, of course, he thought it was wonderful. After a time he got a new job helping a printer.

Now it happened that the printer he worked for was the one who printed those gay circus posters that are put up on billboards to advertise the show, and every day as he pulled the paper out of the press he would look at beautiful ladies riding bareback, and men on trapezes, and, of course, the clowns. And every day he would say to himself, "Oh, how I'd like to join the circus!"

So one day he did. He got to know the circus people when next they came to town and he showed them how he could do tricks in the circus.

Of course he went with them. And because he wanted to make people laugh he dressed up like an old tramp, got a bicycle about 10 sizes too small for him, and rode it in front of the parade. People thought he was funny, and pretty soon he became a regular clown.

His Big Hats

Koko now lives in Chicago. I saw him one day when he wasn't playing the clown, and it was hard to believe it was Koko. His face wasn't white, but just like yours, and he wore a business suit just like anybody's daddy, and his feet aren't big at all. But he still had a twinkle in his eye and when he began to talk about clowning he seemed to be Koko again.

"Where do you get your stiff starchy dress, and your big hat, and your enormous shoes?" I asked him. "I think the children would like to know."

"A dressmaker makes my suit," he told me. "I tell her how I want it. Then I have to have these shoes made specially to order. My wife makes my hats."

It seems that Mrs. Koko, who is known to her friends as Mrs. Joe Coyle (Koko's real name is Joe Coyle), has a knack for making the gorgeous hats that Koko wears. He has dozens of them, all different, because he likes to surprise the children with different kinds. They are all round and flat, but they are of many different colors. One is red and black striped, another yellow satin with gold spangles, another rainbow colored with hundreds of rhinestone sparklers, and others are orange, lavender, green and so on. Koko says he has 35 hats in all!

When he gets ready to clown, the first thing he does is put on his make-up, that is, his funny face. He covers his natural face with "clown-white," a paint which he makes himself out of cold cream heated until it melts and a powder called zinc oxide. Then he takes black grease paint and puts on black eyebrows and a black mouth, and funny lines down the side of his face. Last he gets into a clean dress, pulls on his huge white shoes and puts on one of the hats, and he's ready to play with the children.

During the winter he does stunts in a down-town department store in Chicago, and he entertains children in institutions who would otherwise perhaps never see a clown, and he does that just for the fun of it.

But in summer he goes about the country with shows, and some day, who knows, he may come to your town and you can say "Hello Koko, I read about you in the Monitor." and he will be delighted to meet you, because he reads the Monitor too.

D. D. K.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Koko and Some of His Fellow Clowns at Chicago. Koko is at the Left With the Triped.

Story-Folk

HAVE you a very special story book like the one in the picture that you read again and again? Is it full of lovely pictures that you have looked at and looked at? And do you know the people in it so well that they seem to be real friends of yours? If so, I am quite sure you have often wished that one day, when you came to take the book down from its shelf and to open its covers, the story folk would walk out from the leaves and play with you!

What fun it would be if Cinderella's coach would drive across the table on its way to the ball; or if Robin Hood and his Merry Men would come striding over the floor, pretending that the legs of the chairs were the rungs of forest trees; or if Pooh and Eey-ore, and all the rest of Christopher Robin's animal friends, would meet together in front of you and do all the delightful things that they do in the book!

Of course, being only book people, they couldn't really do anything of the kind, but the next best thing is the toy-book which someone has invented, out of which you can take the beautifully made little characters while the story is being read aloud, and make them, with the help of a few tiny pieces of scenery, move about just as they are doing in the tale.

If you like, you can pretend that it is a little fireside theater, and speak the words of the different characters, since the stories have been specially written for this purpose. And then, perhaps, when you know the parts perfectly, you will be able to act the story as a play, and yourselves be the well-loved characters.

The first series of these English book-toys consists of "Cinderella," "Robin Hood," "The Story of Christmas," "Beauty and the Beast," and "Pooh Goes Visiting." Possibly, before long, there will be some more, but this is a very good collection to start with.

Mail Bag

Tulsa, Oklahoma

Dear Editor:

I am a little girl, 11 years old, and would like to correspond with someone in a foreign country, someone who can speak English.

Tulsa is called the Oil Capital of the world. We have a very clean city and some beautiful buildings and parks. The country around here used to be settled by the Indians, and was called the Indian Territory.

The Monitor is a big help to me in my school work in giving my subjects for oral reports on news. I always enjoy the Mail Bag.

We have a little dog named Snubs, and he looks very much like the Snubs in the Monitor.

Last summer we visited The Mother Church and the Publishing House, and enjoyed it very much. I am very interested in the New Publishing House, and like to read about it in the Monitor and Sentinel.

Margie J. J.

Grand Rapids, Michigan

Dear Friends:

Grand Rapids is a city of hills and large trees. We have 10 high schools in Grand Rapids. I go to the Central. I should like to hear from any of you.

I read the Monitor and enjoy the Children's Page very much. Reading is my chief interest. I am also fond of outdoor sports and collecting stamps. I speak a little German.

I should like to hear from girls my age (12) from all around the world.

Jean Van B.

Altadena, California

Dear Editor:

I am 7 years old and have attended the Christian Science Sunday School for about four years. I have also heard the stories of Snubs and Waddles for about that same time.

I have two pets—a dog and a cat. They are good friends and play happily together.

I used to live in Colorado and could go into the Rocky Mountains often, and love the lakes and rushing streams, but we all love our Spanish home in California and the school also. I am learning to write and hope to write a letter myself some day for the Mail Bag.

I should like to hear from boys in Australia. Hoping this letter is not too long to print.

Edward M. T.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Ruth S. (7), Toronto, Canada—Especially from Japan, China, Holland and Switzerland.
Jean M. (9), Canton, Ohio.
Mary Frances M. (10), Canton, Ohio—From Holland and Switzerland.
Joan R. (12), Kansas City, Mo.

Boys

Peter F. (10), Nedlands, Perth, Australia—Collecting stamps and postcards.
William H. (11), Chicago, Ill.—Especially from Portugal and Japan.
Warren L. (12), Southampton, L. I., N. Y.—Especially from Germany. Fond of animal pets.

Tinkling bells, and the clink of silver

IN A Chinese fairy story one reads about the Emperor's garden, where rare and colorful plants from all over the world were constantly flowering.

It was the duty of the honorable head gardener to watch for the most beautiful of the blooms and tie to the stem of each a little silver bell. As the flowers swayed in the breeze, the bells tinkled with sweet music. Thus the courtiers and the distinguished visitors, strolling along the paths, were sure to see the finest specimens.

This was the Emperor's way of saying, "I have something extra fine that you should see: look this way and you'll be repaid."

In the advertising columns of this paper are similar messages addressed to YOU. Read them and you will hear the clink of silver. Our merchants are saying, "We have some extra values. We have some especially seasonable articles that you should see. Come to our stores and you will be repaid."

You have nothing to lose when you accept this invitation. In fact, when you fail to do so, you're missing some of the very news for which you bought this paper!

THE HOME FORUM

Retrospect

THERE are some people who know enough to be able to read Einstein with understanding; some to be able to read him with misunderstanding; and some who do not know enough to be able to read him at all. I, alas, belong to the last category; but a few of my friends can claim to be in the second, and they tell me that, if ever it becomes possible to move at a speed greater than that of light (a mere matter of one hundred and eighty-six thousand miles a second), we shall find it comparatively easy to see and hear occurrences and events that happened scores and hundreds and even thousands of years ago.

They may be right. Who am I to judge? In any case, it is an interesting speculation. If all the world's past were made a cosmic peep show for my benefit, there are lots of things and people that I should like to see. The battle of Marathon, the most important event in the purely secular history of the Eastern Hemisphere, would certainly be one of them. Burke delivering his speech on the taxation of the American Colonies would be another. I have always wanted to know if there was any logical reason why such a splendid piece of rhetoric should empty rather than fill the House of Commons.

My taste does, indeed, run to the dramatic. Perhaps, for that reason, it is more likely to be satisfied in the theater than in the hurly-burly of ordinary existence, where considerations of dramatic effectiveness play only an insignificant part. It would probably be more exciting, instead of seeing Burke, to choose Burke's friend, David Garrick. Or would not Edmund Kean be better than either?

It really all depends on whether one were going to see only a single performance, or a whole series. If I could look into the Drury Lane theater for an entire season in the middle eighteenth century, it would be well to stick to Garrick. For Garrick's strength lay, not in any one isolated performance, but in the immense range of his abilities, which allowed him to play in comedy, farce, and tragedy with almost equal effectiveness. He could give "the finest caricature of a lady that ever was represented," says an eyewitness; yet his Lear was so moving that, according to Hazlitt, the actresses who took Goneril and Regan played "through the whole of their parts with aching bosoms and streaming eyes." People, perhaps, were more impressionable in those days than they are now. The fact that George Whitefield could reduce a whole congregation to tears merely by uttering the word "Mesopotamia" suggests that they were. But, after full allowances have been made for this greater impressionability, Garrick's must have been a remarkable performance.

Still, I am hardly reconciled to missing Kean. Kean was more erratic than Garrick, but for that reason his bursts of inspiration, when they came, were the more electrifying. Garrick, one might say, had the higher average, but Kean made the biggest hits. His Lear, which had been eagerly awaited, was disappointing, though it had one or two superb moments. His Richard III was, perhaps, the character the most suited to his temperament. "The concluding scene," says Hazlitt, "was the most brilliant. . . . The attitude in which he stands with his hands stretched out, after his sword is taken from him, had a preternatural and terrific grandeur, as if his will could not be disarmed, and the very phantoms of his despair had a withering power." Most decidedly, one would like to see Kean.

Mrs. Siddons hardly rouses the same enthusiasm. She was too unrealistic for our modern taste. A deputation was once sent to her to ask if she would not speak lower in the last scene in *Jane Shore*, in which, though she was supposed to be enfeebled, she was in the habit of shouting lustily. By the side of Kean and Garrick, however, one would put Salvini's Othello, Sarah Bernhardt's Phèdre, and Irving's Matthias in *The Bells*.

Which of these various performances is the greatest, it is now impossible to say. But of all the individual stage interpretations that I have personally seen I do not hesitate to choose Sir John Martin-Harvey's Sidney Carton, in the theater version of Dickens's *A Tale of Two Cities* called *The Only Way*, as the most impressive and remarkable. No one who has not seen Sir John in this rôle, which he has played more than four thousand times in Britain, Canada, and America, can fully realize the extraordinary beauty of which the human voice is capable. Sir John treats the script of this part almost as though it were the libretto of a piece of music, so exquisitely are all the modulations of his voice calculated and controlled so as to produce an effect of aural loveliness not to be rivaled by any actor who conforms to the realistic school.

Many points in this performance might be recalled. Sir John does not merely, as most contemporary players do, convey to the audience what is set down in the text. He enters so thoroughly into the spirit of his part, becomes so much at one with the character of Carton, that in places where the printed play affords no indication of what the actor should do, or what feelings he should express, he goes on acting without loosening his grip upon the part in the slightest degree. When Carton has substituted himself for Darnay, on the day before the latter's intended execution on the guillotine, and Darnay has been carried out of the prison cell, Carton has nothing to do but to sit down at a small table while the curtain falls. But that is not how Sir John Martin-Harvey treats the situation. Half a dozen emotions are clearly revealed in his face, during the few seconds that elapse between the speaking of the last word and the end of the scene—anxiety that his friend should escape, relief as each successive clang of the prison doors shows that Darney is drawing nearer to liberty, a deep thoughtfulness as he contemplates his own fate on the morrow—all these feelings, without a word or a single extravagant gesture, are made as clear as noonday by Sir John's luminous performance whilst sitting at his small table. Only the greatest actors can carry their performance beyond the point at which their part stops.

Few actors could play the last scene of this drama without getting out of it some sort of effect. Fewer still could obtain from it the effect achieved by Sir John Martin-Harvey. Here the restraint of the artist shows itself. There is an obvious opportunity for heroics in the spectacle of a man going to the guillotine in Revolutionary Paris, in order to save the life of his friend. But Sir John sees deeper into the character than that. In this action, Carton was not so much sacrificing as fulfilling himself. Here was the first opportunity to which his peculiar powers had been equal of making his career valuable and splendid. His mood was not one of bravado, but of complete mental peace. Sir John's Sidney Carton is a man at the center of a whirlpool, but for that reason utterly at rest. He mounts the steps in "calm of mind, all passion spent." His playing of this final scene suggests more finely than anything I have seen on the English stage the magnificent tranquillity of Milton's "Samson Agonistes"—

> "Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail,
> Or knock the breast; no weakness no contempt,
> Dispraise, or blame; nothing but well and fair."

It achieves in the British theater, what is there so occasionally, the superb "full close" of Greek tragedy.

HAROLD HOBSON.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Mill on the Morrell River, Prince Edward Island: From a Drawing by F. Wenderoth Saunders

Landscape, Near Abergavenny

Slowly, slowly darken primrose and pimpernel,
Heather of the rock, ashake on delicious air,
Slanted seas of spreading grass (green glow and tidal swell),
Under wind and pausing light, how variably fair!

Larks from heaven descending hush; not a cloud-shadow
Where so late the romping lambs chased it in a ring;
High along a little wood quick rain-sparkles go;
Biorenge walls a faëry world: the sole substantial thing.

April in Govilon, filled with a bright heart-break,
Evenfall on dying wing, swanlike and supreme!
Soon, unheard, the Hyades run up the hills to take
Seven lamps, and trail the seven all night in Isca stream.

—LOUISE IMOGEN GUINEY, in "Happy Ending. The Collected Lyrics." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Home of Her Forefathers

The most important event in the personal life of Selma Lagerlöf during her years of success was the recovery of Mårbacka, the home of her forefathers, the motherland of her art, the treasure-house of her childhood memories. . . . In 1907 she bought the house and garden at Mårbacka, and in 1910, after receiving the Nobel Prize, she secured the estate, so that she is now a landed proprietor like her forefathers, carries on agriculture and stock-farming, and also operates a mill. Naturally she has a steward, but she supervises the whole estate and makes all important decisions.

The home-building was old and crumbling, but so long as her mother lived, and during war-time, she made only essential repairs. Afterwards the house was altered and enlarged, for now a busy time began at Mårbacka.

Värmland has become "Gösta Berling" land. The imagination of Selma Lagerlöf, once embodied in her book, has drawn to this remote and charming district a great company of travellers, not only from Sweden, but from all countries, especially Germany and America. When the authoress drives out in her simple car, she is greeted respectfully by old and young. Many strangers ask permission to call at Mårbacka and pay their homage. The country round may belong to the great mining companies, but so long as she lives, Selma Lagerlöf is a princess, the first lady of the land.

Her post-bag is a large one, and brings many requests for help. Selma Lagerlöf gives away a great part of her income, not only to relieve distress far and wide, but to further cultural and scientific purposes. Not only have the rates in the district become markedly lower since she commenced to pay her taxes there, but she has given large sums towards the cutting of a canal and the improvement of the roads. To a "Gösta Berling Fund" for elderly and needy authoresses she devoted all the proceeds of the "Gösta Berling" film. It is not without reason that she is accounted as a good fairy in her home country.

The new Mårbacka gleams dazzling white at the end of an avenue of birches. All the rooms are light and cheerful. In the upper story, with the windows looking on to the garden, is the study, its walls lined with books. Near the door is a gilt gander with little Nils on its back. Over the books on the longer wall hang Georg Pauli's illustrations to Gösta Berling, which though well-chosen and striking, tend to cramp the imagination. Here Selma Lagerlöf receives those visitors who show really warm interest in her work. Her wonderful grey eyes, fastened on the speaker with penetrating glance, make one forget all else; they glow with warmth as the conversation livens. She is still unspeakably modest, inclined to keen self-criticism, grateful for words of understanding appreciation.—From "Selma Lagerlöf. Her Life and Work." by WALTER A. BERENDSOHN. Adapted from the German by GEORGE P. TIMPSON. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

Indian Song

The night is blue like the shining stone
I work for you,
Cool and smooth and quietly gleaming.
Like the blue turquoise
I gathered in the hills today.
In clean, white silver is this blue stone set,
Polished, white silver looping the turquoise
With slender, twisted threads of light.
Who has worked this thing of beauty
In the skies?
What hand has labored here with such patience
And such skill?
This blue stone, gleaming so quietly,
Where was it gathered?
In what tall hills was this fine silver found?
And the forge where this beautiful thing was fashioned—
In what far, distant land does the red flame
Of its burning,
Brighten the day?
Where does the gray smoke rising
Weave shifting patterns on the morning air?

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG.

„Zuiver eerst de gedachte"

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

VAN het allerhoogste gewicht voor de vorming van ons leven is de wijze, waarop wij denken. In hoeverre draagt ons individueele denken bij tot de verbetering en verlossing van onszelven en van de wereld?

Al hetgeen in de wereld gebeurt, vindt zijn oorsprong in de kameren der gedachte. Al hetgeen voor het individu en voor de gemeenschap bereikt werd, al hetgeen op het gebied van kunst, industrie of werktuigkunde voortgebracht werd, heeft eerst gestalte aangenomen in de gedachte. Denken is de grondslag van alles, waardoor een iegelijk onzer, bewust of onbewust, bijdraagt tot het wel of wee van het algemeen.

Mogelijk hebben wij onze gedachten beschouwd als iets dat alleen onszelf aanging, als van geen belang voor anderen, zoolang zij niet uitgesproken werden; en om die reden hebben wij ze mogelijk laten voorbijgaan, laten toeven of zich laten vermenigvuldigen, zonder eene poging aan te wenden ze te beheerschen.

Zou echter eene enkele onzer gedachten zoo onbelangrijk zijn als wij wel meenen? Wat is de indruk, door onzen naaste op ons gemaakt, en welken wij zijn karakter noemen, anders dan zijn denken, dat in zijn voorkomen, zijne uitdrukking, zijn gedrag als het ware uitgeschreven staat,—ja zelfs in de woorden, waarmede hij bijwijlen tracht zijne gedachte te verbergen. Eene gedachte kan nimmer wezenlijk vermomd worden, zij laat zich op de eene of andere wijze gevoelen. Onze tong schijnt wellicht een lichaamsdeel te zijn, dat ons vaak parten speelt; en het is onmogelijk hierin verandering te brengen, zoolang wij meenen slechts met de tong te doen te hebben. Wenschen wij onze woorden te beheerschen, dan moeten wij leeren onze gedachten te beheerschen.

In de leeringen van Christian Science wordt voortdurend den nadruk gelegd op de belangrijkheid van juist denken. „Zuiver eerst de gedachte", schrijft Mrs. Eddy in *Miscellaneous Writings* (blz. 341) „en zet dan de gedachte om in woorden, en de woorden in daden."

„Zuiver eerst de gedachte": Dit is eene veelomvattende les, eene taak die voldoende is ons dagelijks den geheelen dag door bezig te houden. Deze taak te vervullen zal ons streven rijkelijk beloonen, want ongetwijfeld zal het: „zoo wat de mensch zaait, dat zal hij ook maalen", op het gebied der gedachte bewaarheid worden. Indien er een zekere weg bestaat tot een gelukkig en geslaagd leven, kan die ongetwijfeld gevonden worden in de volgende vier woorden: „Zuiver eerst de gedachte". Paulus gaf eene soortgelijke vermaning in zijn brief aan de Filippenzen: „Al wat waarachtig is, . . . al wat rein is, al wat liefelijk is, . . . bedenkt dat". Rein, zuiver denken is de eenige basis, waarop een waar karakter aangekweekt kan worden.

Voor de meesten onzer is het de vraag hoe, te midden van de beslommeringen van het dagelijksch leven, ons gemoed op ware en liefelijke dingen gericht te houden. Iemand heeft eens gezegd: zoo gij den geheelen dag lang tegen een mist vecht, sult gij dien niet kunnen vernietigen, maar zoo gij hooger stijgt, sult gij u er boven bevinden. Christian Science wijst ons hoe wij boven den mist van foutieve geloofwijzen uit kunnen rijzen, door op een hooger plan te denken; eene andere wijze om hooger te stijgen is er niet. Gelijk de Meester; moeten wij de gedachte boven de wolken var den in-zichself-verdiepten stoffelijken zin opheffen tot onzen Vader, goddelijk Gemoed, den oorsprong van alle ware gedachten.

Christian Science doet ons ondervinden, dat gerechte gedachten vruchtbare gedachten zijn. Zij openbaart het goddelijk Beginsel, hetwelk de grondslag is van alle ware gedachten, en leert ons hoe een ieder onmiddellijk aan kan vangen, volgens dezen volmaakten standaard, de tot hem komende gedachten te wegen, en òf te zien waarin zij te kort schieten en ze te verbeteren, òf ze, zoo zij waardig bevonden worden, in gerechte woorden en daden te beliehamen. Door verkeerde gedachten te verwerpen, zullen wij gereedelijker leeren rechte gedachten te denken. Op deze wijze zullen onze overleggingen aan zuiverheid en kracht winnen; en wie kan weten hoe ver de macht van ware en liefdevolle gedachten reikt?

Paulus heeft ons gezegd goed te doen aan allen, zoo vaak wij daartoe de gelegenheid hebben. Maar al te dikwijls laten wij die gelegenheid voorbijgaan door gebrek aan opiettendheid of aan moed. Hee zou het Christendom op aarde hebben kunnen groeien, zoo niet Jezus zijn geestelijk begrijpen in toepassing had gebracht? Wat zou er van de Christian Science beweging geworden zijn, als Mary Baker Eddy, de Grondlegster en Leidster dezer beweging, het genoeg had gevonden hare boodschap onder woorden te brengen, in stede van de waarde er van tevens te bewijzen door leed, zonde en ziekte te genezen, als de gelegenheid daartoe zich voordeed?

Gedachten gegrond op de steenrots van bewijsbare Waarheid, en bezield door liefde en blijdschap en vrede, dragen het zaad in zich van al het goede. Zij moeten individueel benut, bewezen, tot uiting gebracht worden in het dagelijksch leven van lederen denker, en over de bewogen wateren van het stoffelijk bestaan uitgezonden worden ten behoeve van de verlossing en verheffing der wereld.

Door middel hiervan zal die gezegende dag nader gebracht worden, dat, gelijk Jeremia gesproken heeft, zij allen God kennen zullen „van hunnen kleinste af tot hunnen grootste toe", en dat, zooals Habakuk voorspeld heeft: „de aarde zal vervuld worden, dat zij de heerlijkheid des Heeren bekenne, gelijk de wateren den bodem der zee bedekken".

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande literatuur over de Christelijke Wetenschap (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgevers Genootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

First Night in the East

We had ridden on for some two or three hours—the stir and bustle of our commencing journey had ceased—the liveliness of our little troop had worn off with the declining day, and the night closed in as we entered the great Servian forest. Through this our road was to last for more than a hundred miles. Endless and endless now on either side the tall oaks closed in their ranks, and stood gloomily lowering over us, as grim as an army of giants with a thousand years' pay in arrear. One strived, with listening ear, to catch some tidings of that forest-world within—some stirring of beasts, some night-bird's scream; but all was quite hushed, except the voice of the cicadas that peopled every bough, and filled the depths of the forest through and through with one same hum everlasting—more stilling than very silence. . . .

The first night of your first campaign (though you be but a mere peaceful campaigner) is a glorious time in your life. It is so sweet to find one's self free from the stale civilisation of Europe! Oh, my dear ally, when first you spread your carpet in the midst of these Eastern scenes, do think for a moment of those your fellow-creatures that dwell in squares, and streets, . . . think of the people that are "presenting their compliments," and "requesting the honour," and "much regretting"—of those that are pinioned at dinner-tables, or stuck up in ball-rooms. . . .

But, with all its charms, a mud floor (like a mercenary match) does certainly promote early rising. Long before daybreak we were up and had breakfasted; afterwards there was nearly a whole tedious hour to endure, whilst the horses were laden by torch-light; but this had an end, and then our day's journey began.—A. W. KINGLAKE, in "Eothen."

"First purify thought"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OF PARAMOUNT importance in the shaping of our lives is the way we think. What are we doing by our individual thinking for the betterment and salvation of ourselves and of the world?

In the chambers of thought all the movements of the world have their origin. Everything accomplished for the individual or the race, everything formed artistically, industrially, or mechanically, took shape first in thought. Knowingly or unknowingly, thought is the fundamental contribution made by each of us for or against the common weal.

We may have looked upon our thoughts as exclusively our own affair, as inconsequential to anyone so long as they were unexpressed; and so we may have permitted them to pass, to linger, or to multiply without attempting to control them.

But are any of our thoughts as unimportant as we may imagine? That impression our neighbor makes upon us, which we call his character, what is it but his thinking, written over him in appearance, expression, behavior, even in the speech by which sometimes he may seek to cloak what he is thinking. Thought is never actually disguised; it has a way of making itself felt. The tongue may be regarded as an elusive member; but it will never be effectually dealt with merely as a tongue. If we wish to control our speech, then we must learn to control our thinking.

Emphasis upon the importance of right thinking is continuous in the teachings of Christian Science. "First purify thought," writes Mrs. Eddy in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 341), "then put thought into words, and words into deeds."

"First purify thought"! It is a large instruction, a task sufficient to keep us busy all day and every day. And fulfillment of this task will repay our labor, for surely in the field of thought "whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." Surely if there is a royal road to a successful life it is to be found in these three words: "First purify thought." Paul gave similar admonition in his epistle to the Philippians: "Whatsoever things are true, . . . whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, . . . think on these things." Pure thinking is the only basis upon which true character can be reared.

With most of us the question is how to keep our minds on true and lovely things in the midst of all the affairs of daily living. Someone has said that if you fight all day against a mist you will not be able to destroy it, but if you ascend higher you will find yourself above it. Christian Science shows us how we may rise above the mist of false belief by thinking above it; and there is no other way of rising. Like the Master, we must lift thought above the clouds of self-centered material sense to our Father, divine Mind, the source of all pure thought.

Christian Science brings out the proof that right thoughts are fruitful thoughts. It reveals the divine Principle, which is the foundation of all true thinking, and teaches us how each one may begin at once to measure against this perfect standard the thoughts that come to him, and see wherein they are lacking and correct them, or, if worthy, embody them in right words and deeds. By rejecting wrong thoughts we shall learn more readily to think right ones. In this way our communings will be purified and strengthened; and who knows how far the power of true and loving thoughts may reach?

Paul tells us to do good to all men as we have opportunity. Too often, from lack of observation or of courage, we let opportunity go by. How would Christianity have prospered upon earth had not Jesus put his spiritual understanding into practice? What would have become of the Christian Science movement if the Founder and Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, after recording the revelation that came to her, had been content with putting the message into words instead of also proving its value in the healing of sorrow, sin, and sickness, as opportunity offered?

Thoughts based upon the rock of demonstrable Truth, inspired by love and joy and peace, carry within them the seed of all good. They have to be used, proved, externalized, in the daily life of each individual thinker, and to be sent forth over the troubled waters of material existence for the salvation and uplifting of the world.

Through this means will be brought nearer that blessed day when, as Jeremiah said, they shall all know God, "from the least of them unto the greatest," and when, as foreseen by Habakkuk, "the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

The Forest That Loved Children

They came like startled music, while before
Them danced their shadows.
Now the path forbore
To be malicious and a sylvan maze,
But saw at last the error of its ways,
And, with a spirit kind and catholic,
It straightened and benevolently led
The eager, guileless feet.—
The sun kept score
Of those blithe angels entering the wood;
With luminous arithmetic,
It took the count and color of each head.
The burdocks and the briars vowed to be good,
Sheathing their claws.
The sweet glades that abound
So richly in all elfin wares,
Now spread their tempting merchandise around;
And there were petalled cones and puff-ball spheres,
Punctilious tables set in tender jest
With many a little acorn cup and saucer
That would delight the finest guest.
The bayberry showed gray as any Quaker,
And there were towns of mushrooms, and the lichen,
Forthjutting from old bark as though to be
A small convenience for a fairy's kitchen.
The fern stood up, all wondrous filigree,
In every cool and cloistered place,
And in his leafy shop the spider toiled,
Knowing that none frets out so fine a lace.
The lithe snake saw them; coiling, it uncoiled,
Choked back its venom, sweetened and grew mild,
And chided its base purpose, "Not a child!"
The forest watched them, all the stately larches,
The cedars stiff, like soldiers at their marches,
The great pines fond and elderly.
In little groves, gold-green and amber warm,
The birches were their guardians from harm,
Like clean, white nurses, full of admonition;
The poison ivy knew a queer contrition,
And scrupled with its triple leaf to touch
The careless hands.
The brook lent polish spaces
And cried, "What cool and lovely faces!"
Deep in its crystal heart it marveled much,
And gave them back their faces,
All dimpled.
Knowing that it must
Be temperate, the water did not chill
Their hands or feet—it boded them no ill.
The deer approached them with a dappled trust,
The squirrels, too, those shy inhabitants,
In little coats of silver and of rust,
While boulders lay like herds of elephants
Grown numerously kind.
The very sky
Took heed of them indulgently,
And now the darkness held a while aloof,
The patient sun stayed yet to point the trail
Through forest twilight, under a deep roof
That soon would wear the stars like showers of hail.
A bright bird flew before.
As aftermath
The children followed him.
The breathless path
Had grown a trifle haggard with its cares.
The bird cried: "Come.
Here is the right way home!"
And gave them conduct to the tall wood's hem.
The forest closed its doors and said its prayers,
The forest closed its eyes and dreamed of them.

—AMANDA BENJAMIN HALL, in "Afternoons in Eden." (Boston: Bruce Humphries. London: C. W. Daniel.)

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MARKET TURNS HEAVY AFTER EARLY GAINS

Net Losses Are Unimportant—Some of Leaders Continue Steady

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—Stock prices failed to hold earlier gains as the market entered the final trading today, and many issues sagged from fractions to more than a point.

U. S. Steel preferred, Auburn and Case were down more than 1. Sizeable fractions were lost by Allied Chemical, American Can, United Aircraft, du Pont, Consolidated Gas, U. S. Steel common, Lackawanna and New York Central.

J. C. Penney was an exception, gaining 1. American Telephone, General Motors, Nash, Union Pacific, Santa Fe and Corn Products were steady.

Transfers approximated 600,000 shares.

Sentiment Optimistic

Sentiment in Wall Street remained guardedly optimistic. The apparent stalemate in Washington was a subject of adverse comment in some quarters, but in others, it was pointed out that little had been expected of the "lame duck" session of Congress.

Slow improvement in steel production was noted. The trend in that industry is usually upward until a seasonal peak is reached toward the end of March. The trend then normally levels off through April, and declines from then to midyear. How far the upswing to March will go this year, presumably, will depend upon the success the automobile industry has in marketing its new models, and trends in building and railway equipment.

Some quarters look for a fair seasonal pickup in building activity. How much equipment the carriers may buy is regarded as problematical.

Reports of the movement of freight for the week ended Jan. 14 will begin to appear during the next couple of days, and will give the first indications of the January movement, freed from the confusing influence of the holidays, which this year fell in different weeks from last, making comparisons valueless.

Bond Market Quiet

Little progress was made by the bond market today as prices generally moved within a narrow range.

Most of the highest grade maturities continued to maintain a fairly steady position around their tops of the last year.

In the industrial sector hopes for a spring pickup in business were being expressed by the more optimistic. There was scattered improvement in freight car loadings, although rail liens, as a whole, failed to exhibit any unusual cheerfulness. As a matter of fact, most of the carriers were inclined to drift uncertainly.

Losses of fractions to a point or more were recorded by some loans of Alleghany Corporation, Santa Fe, Chicago & North Western, Illinois Central, Baltimore & Ohio, and Nickel Plate. Resistance was shown by issues of New York Central, Canadian Pacific, Union Pacific and Chesapeake & Ohio.

Most public utility bonds were a trifle steadier than other groups. American Telephone convertible 4½s, Virginia Electric Light & Power 5½s, Southwestern Bell Telephone 5s, Union Electric Light & Power 5s, Columbia Gas and Pacific Gas 5s were firm. Postan Telegraph 5s improved, while American & Foreign Power 5s eased. Among the industrials the oils registered moderate gains, as did Loews 6s.

German obligations were heavy, the majority being off 1 to more than 2 points at one time. French 7s and 7½s also dropped a point and loans of Belgium and Italy were slightly lower. British 5½s firmed, as did Japanese issues.

The United States Government department was quiet and mildly irregular.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF TELEPHONE CO. IS NOT PUBLISHED

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—The quarterly report of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company failed to appear today in accordance with the custom of many years past. Officials of the company explained that the figures, covering the final quarter of 1932, would be incorporated in the annual statement to be issued in March.

Notice of the omission of the statement was given by President Walter S. Gifford's letter to stockholders accompanying dividend checks for the last quarter.

No reason was advanced for dropping the report, but it was assumed in quarters close to the company that the management wished to present an accurate picture of the business covering the whole year, and avoid possible misinterpretations of necessarily incomplete or partially estimated figures for the last three months of the year.

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 12:05 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Jan. 16	Last Jan. 14
400	Am Pneu	.50	.50	.50	
705	Am T&T	108	104½	104⅝	106⅝
176	Amoskeag	2¼	1⅞	2	..
300	Andes Pet	.06	.06	.06	
10	Ass Gas & EIA	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
1000	Avia Sec	3½	3½	3½	..
130	Bos El	68½	68	68	68¾
5	Bos & Alb	85	85	85	..
30	B&M A sta	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	..
11	Chi Junct pf	83½	83½	83½	83½
110	Cr C & Int	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
15	East SS	5	5	5	..
10	E G&Fuel	5	5	5	..
18	E G&F pr pf	68½	68½	68½	68½
66	Edison Elec	173	173	173	177
10	First Nat S	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	52⅞
60	Gen Capital	18	17½	17½	16½
136	Gen Elec Sp	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	..
160	Mass Util	2¼	2	2	2
20	Mergenthal	19½	19½	19½	19½
17	Mohawk	10	10	10	..
130	Nash	14½	14	14	14¼
325	Nat Ser	.75	.75	1	.90
55	NE Tel	93¾	92	92	92¼
100	Pac Mills	8½	8½	8½	9
275	Quincy Min	.75	63¼	.75	..
95	Stone Web	9½	8⅞	8⅞	..
35	Swift & Co	8½	8½	8½	..
90	Torrington	30½	30½	30½	30¼
135	Uni Shoe	35	34½	34½	34½
		BONDS			
$1000	E Mass 5s	27	27	27	..

ISLAND CREEK COAL COMPANY

In December Island Creek Coal Company mined 296,390 tons of coal, compared with 333,917 tons in November and with 336,404 tons in December, 1931.

Closing Prices

MONDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	1932 High	1932 Low	Last Jan. 16	Last Jan. 14
39	12	..	Gulf Sta Stl pf	80	17⅝	16¼	17⅛	..
			—H—					
23	15	1½	Hackensack Wtr	400	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	..
39	19	1¾	Hack pf A	20	28¼	28¼	28¾	..
38	7½	..	Hahn D S pf	200	12	12	12	..
3	⅞	..	Harriman Corp B	200	¾	¾	¾	..
26⅛	13½	1½	Hercules Powder	100	110¼	110¼	110¼	..
95	70½	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	90	90	90	..
12¼	3¼	..	Holland Furnace	100	4½	4½	4½	..
13¼	3¾	..	Hollander	100	3	3	3	..
163	110	9	Homestake Min	700	149	145	147	150
37½	42½	4.20	Household Fin pf	100	80½	80½	80½	..
6¼	1¾	..	Houston Oil new	100	3	3	3	..
27	10¼	1.60	Howe Sound	100	6½	6¼	6¼	..
39⅝	8	2½	Hudson & Man	200	15¼	15	15	..
48	34½	5	Hud & Man pf	100	36	36	36	..
11¾	2⅞	..	Hudson Motor	700	6	5¾	6	7⅛
8⅝	1½	..	Hupp Motors	200	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
			—I—					
24½	4¾	..	Ill Central	1800	14	12¾	12¾	13½
40	11	2	Indus Ralon	400	31	29	29	30
44½	14½	3	Ingersoll-Rand	500	39	38	38½	..
27½	10	..	Inland Steel	100	15	15	15	..
7¾	⅝	..	Inspiration Cop	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
3⅞	1	..	Insuranshare Mf	100	2½	2½	2½	..
14⅝	5½	..	Interboro Rap T	3200	5¼	4⅞	5	..
3⅝	⅛	..	Intercon Rub	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
117	82½	6	Int Business M	400	96	95	96	..
5½	1¼	.20	Int Carriers	100	2½	2½	2½	..
34½	10⅝	1.30	Int Harvester	2900	24	23½	23⅝	23¾
11¼	2½	..	Int Hydrocoke	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	5½
4¼	⅞	..	Int Mercantile Marine	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
12½	3½	..	Int Nickel	400	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
12	1⅝	..	Int Paper 7%	20	4½	4½	4½	..
1⅛	¼	..	Int Pap&Pow C	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
12⅝	1¾	..	Int Pap&P pf	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
8¾	3	..	Int Print Ink	100	4½	4½	4½	..
11½	3½	..	Int Rys C A pf	50	6	6	6	6
44⅞	20¼	3	Int Shoe	400	27	27	27	..
26	7½	..	Int Silver	100	12½	12⅜	12¾	..
15¾	2⅝	..	Int Tel & Tel	2700	7¾	7¼	7¼	7½
1⅜	¼	..	Iowa Central	100	17½	17½	17½	..
20½	10¼	2	Island Crk Coal	100	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	..
90	85	6	Island Crk C pf	10	90	90	90	..
			—J—					
35	15⅛	3	Jewel Tea	600	26½	25¾	26⅛	25⅞
33⅜	10	..	Johns Manville	600	23½	20⅝	20¾	22¼
			—K—					
15⅛	2¼	..	Kan C South	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
14⅜	4¾	..	Kayser (J) & Co	200	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
2⅛	⅛	..	Kelly-Spring W	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
4¼	⅛	..	Kelsey Hayes W	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
10⅜	2¾	..	Kelvinator Corp	700	5½	5	5	5⅛
19¼	4⅞	..	Kennecott Cop	4100	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	9¼
19	8⅝	1	Kresge	900	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	9
1	⅛	..	Kreuger & Toll	400	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
18⅛	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	400	17⅛	16½	16½	17⅛
			—L—					
65	40	5	Laclede Gas pf	60	61	61	61	..
8½	1¾	..	Lee Rubber	400	6½	6¼	6½	6
11	5⅝	..	Lehigh Port Cem	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
39½	5	..	Lehigh Val RR	200	13½	13	13	13½
51⅞	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	700	45½	44¼	44½	45¼
21	14	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	200	16	16	16	..
14	6½	.80	Link-Belt	400	9	9	9	..
22	9	..	Liquid Carbonic	400	14	13¾	14	13¾
37¾	13¼	3	Loew's Inc	6100	17½	16⅝	16¾	17¼
90	39	6½	Low's pf	600	52½	51	51	53¼
5	1⅞	..	Loft Inc	400	3	3	3	3
36⅝	16½	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	200	26½	25½	25½	26¼
2¼	½	..	Louisiana OR	100	¾	¾	¾	..
			—M—					
21	10	2	McCall Corp	400	17½	17¼	17¼	17⅝
16	16½	..	McCrory Stores	4600	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1½
19	5	..	McCrory B	960	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	2
62	20	..	McCrorp pf	1060	6⅝	5½	6⅝	8½
21⅝	13	1	McIntyre Porcu	400	19⅝	19	19½	19½
62¼	28	4	McKeesport Tin	700	49⅜	47½	47½	48¼
4	⅜	..	McLellan Stores	1200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
36	7	..	McLellan Sto pf	80	4½	2¼	2¼	4½
28¾	10	1	Mack Trucks	200	19½	18¾	18⅝	19½
60½	17	2	Macy (RH) & Co	400	35	34½	35	34½
13¾	4½	.50	Magna Copper	200	7⅞	7¾	7¾	..
2¼	½	..	Manati Sugar	100	¼	¼	¼	..
3¼	¼	..	Manati Sug pf	100	¾	¾	¾	..
46⅜	9	..	Man Elv ftfd	10	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
20¾	4	..	Man Elv mg	7000	7¾	7½	7½	7⅜
1½	⅜	..	Maracaibo Oil	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
14⅜	6½	.80	Marine Mid	600	10½	10½	10½	10⅜
2	½	..	Marmon Motor	100	1½	1½	1½	..
13½	3	..	Marshall Field	200	5½	5½	5½	..
20⅞	9	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	500	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	..
20	9½	1	May Dept Stores	100	12½	12⅜	12½	..
6¼	1½	..	Miami Cop	400	2½	2½	2½	2½
8⅞	3¾	..	Mid-Cont Pet	300	4½	4½	4½	..
3⅜	¼	..	Min Moline	1300	1¼	1	1	..
13	1¼	..	Mo Kan & Tex	600	7	6½	6½	6¾
24	3¼	..	Mo K&T pf	900	15½	14¾	14¾	15⅝
28	2½	..	Mo Pacific pf	700	5⅞	5	5	5⅝
30¾	13⅜	1¼	Monsanto Chem	100	29½	29½	29½	..
16½	3½	..	Montgom Ward	11100	14¼	13½	13½	14½
..	½	..	Mother Lode	400	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
29⅜	7⅜	2	Motor Products	200	13	12⅝	12⅝	12½
6¾	2	..	Motor Wheel	300	3¼	3¼	3½	3½
			—N—					
30⅞	7½	..	Nash Chat StL	10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	..
19¾	8	1	Nash Motors	400	14½	14	14¼	14⅜
46½	20¼	2.80	Nat Biscuit	2700	41	40	40	40⅝
18⅜	6¼	..	Nat Cash Reg	200	8½	8	8	..
31⅜	14⅜	2	Nat Dairy Prod	4100	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜
30⅜	6⅝	1	Nat Pow & Lt	1700	14½	13¾	14	14½
⅞	⅛	..	Nat Rys Mex 1pf	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
33⅞	13¼	.50	Nat Steel	200	20¼	19¾	19¾	20½
39½	13½	..	Nat Supply pf	20	22	22	22	..
19⅞	4½	..	Nat Surety	400	7	6¾	6¾	7
8½	1½	..	Neisner Bros	400	2	1½	1½	..
10⅛	3½	..	Nevada Cons Cop	500	4¾	4¼	4¼	..
8½	1⅜	..	Newton Steel	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3
36⅜	8¾	..	NY Central	9100	19⅝	17⅞	18½	19¼
15⅝	3	..	NY C & StL pf	400	4¼	4	4	4¼
127½	82¼	5	NY & Harlem	30	108	107	107	107
31⅝	8	..	NY NH & H	700	16¼	14¾	14⅞	15¾
78⅝	12	..	NY NH & H pf	200	28	28	28	28
15⅜	3⅜	..	NY Ont & W	400	9	8½	8⅝	8⅝
21⅜	10⅜	1.10e	Noranda M	200	17½	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
3¾	¼	..	Norfolk & South	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
135	57	6	Norfolk & West	200	120	119	119	119½
43¼	13⅜	10a	North American	6100	30¾	29½	29⅝	30⅜
48	25½	3	North Amer pf	300	46	45⅞	46	46
6⅝	1¼	..	No Am Aviation	700	5⅝	5½	5½	5¾
84	49	6	No Am Edison pf	400	74½	74	74	..
25⅜	5	..	Northern Pacific	2000	16⅛	14	14¼	15⅞
			—O—					
4	½	..	Oliver Farm Eq	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
22½	9	1	Otis Elevator	1200	12⅜	11¾	11⅞	12¼
9⅞	1¼	..	Otis Steel	400	4	3¾	3¾	3⅞
20⅜	3½	..	Otis Steel ppf	40	9	8½	8½	8⅞
42¼	13	2	Owens Ill Glass	1900	37	35⅝	35⅝	..
			—P—					
3½	1	..	Pacific Coast	70	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
13⅞	1⅜	..	Pacific Coast 1pf	40	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
37	16⅜	2	Pacific Gas&El	800	30	29	29	30
47½	30⅜	3	Pacific Lighting	100	43	43	43	43
14	3¼	..	Pacific Mills	10	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	..
5¼	1½	..	Packard Motor	400	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
14½	7¼	.80	Pan-Am Pet B	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	..
11½	1½	..	Paramount Pub	6500	2⅜	2	2	2
1¼	¼	..	Pathe Exchange	300	¾	¾	¾	½
9½	3½	..	Patino Mines	200	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
32¾	16	1	Penick & Ford	600	30⅞	30	30	30½
2½	½	..	Penn Dixie Cem	100	1	1	1	..
5	3	..	Penn Dixie C pf	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
34½	13	1.80	Penney (JC)	2700	27¾	26	26⅝	26¼
91	60	6	Penney (JC) pf	400	102½	101½	102½	102¼
23⅜	6½	..	Pennsylvania RR	3500	18	16⅝	16⅝	17½
121	39	5	Peoples GasL&C	100	74	74	74	..
24	2½	..	Pere Marq pf	120	8	7½	7½	7¾
3	3	..	Petroleum	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
11½	3⅜	..	Phelps Dodge	300	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
7½	2	..	Phila & Reading	300	3¾	3½	3½	3½
8½	2	..	Phillips Pet	1000	5½	5¾	5¾	6
⅜	⅛	..	Pierce Oil	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
1⅜	½	..	Pierce Pet	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
23½	9½	.60	Pillsbury Flour	100	11	11	11	..
11⅜	3	..	Pitts Coal	100	6	6	6	..
40	17	..	Pitts Coal pf	100	19	19	19	..
29¾	9½	..	Pitts Steel pf	20	13½	13	13	..
44	14	..	Pitts United pf	10	20	20	20	21
12½	8½	1	Plymouth Oil	300	9⅜	9	9	9⅞
4	¾	..	Pressed Steel Car	100	¾	¾	¾	..
17	2½	..	Pressed Steel C pf	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
42¾	19⅞	1.50	Procter & Gam	3400	25⅞	24¾	24¾	25⅝
103½	81	5	Procter & G pf	10	103⅛	103	103⅛	103
9¾	1	..	Prod & Ref pf	10	5	5	5	..
60	28	3.20	Public Service	1500	54¼	53½	53½	54
102⅛	71½	6	Pub Serv 6%	1100	101	101	101	101
26	10½	3	Pullman	2500	22¾	21⅝	21⅝	22½
15⅞	4⅜	1	Purity Bakeries	400	9⅝	8¼	9½	9⅛
			—R—					
13⅛	2⅛	..	Radio Corp Amer	2500	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
32⅞	10	..	Radio pf A	100	17	17	17	..
23¾	3⅜	..	Radio pf B	200	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
7¾	1½	..	Radio-Keith-O	600	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
52¼	9½	1	Realing	100	29	29	29	..
8⅛	2½	..	Real Silk Hosiery	500	7	7	7	8¾
7½	1	..	Remington Rand	600	4	3½	3½	3⅝
3⅞	1½	..	Reo Motors	300	1⅞	1K	1⅞	1⅜
13⅛	1⅞	..	Republic I & S	300	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	6½
28⅜	5	..	Repub I & S pf	200	13	12¼	12¼	13¼
11⅞	5⅝	1	Reynolds Metal	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
1⅜	¼	..	Richfield Oil	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
9½	1½	..	Rossia In Co Am	300	4⅝	4½	4½	..
			—S—					
59¼	30½	3	Safeway Stores	900	42	41⅝	41⅝	42
17¾	4⅝	..	St Joseph Lead	400	8	7⅜	7⅜	8¼
9⅜	1	..	StL & SF	1300	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
30⅜	6¾	.40	StL & SF pf	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
37⅝	9½	..	Seaboard Oil	400	18½	17⅝	17⅝	18
3	½	..	Sears Roebuck	1000	21	19⅝	19⅝	20⅜
5⅝	1⅛	..	Second Nat Inv	100	3½	3½	3½	3
12¾	5	.50	Servel Inc	200	2½	2	2	2
2¾	2½	..	Shattuck (FG)	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	9¼
13⅜	3	..	Shell Union Oil	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
29⅛	6	..	Simmons	300	7¼	6¾	6¾	7⅛
7⅛	1	..	Sloss Shef pf	10	10½	10½	10½	..
38	5.50e	..	Snider Packing	100	2¾	2¾	2½	..
12⅜	5½	4.0	Solvay Am pf ww	200	62	61	61	..
32⅜	15⅝	2	Socony Vacuum	3400	7⅝	7¾	7⅜	7⅜
3¼	..	..	So Calif Edison	4000	27½	27¼	27½	27⅝
31⅛	15½	2	Stand Investing	200	¾	¾	¾	..
100⅛	81	5	Stand Oil Calif	3800	36	35	35⅝	35¼
16½	7	..	Stand Oil Ex pf	100	100	100	100	100
37⅞	19⅞	2½	Stand Oil Kan	200	17⅝	16⅛	17¼	..
26	3½	..	Stand Oil NJ	3800	31⅝	30½	30¾	31
..	..	..	Sterling cv pf	100	22½	22½	22½	..
6	1	..	Sparks Withing	200	2	1⅞	2	..
5	⅝	..	Spieg May Stern	100	2½	2½	2½	..
17⅞	8⅝	1	Stand Brands	2500	15⅝	13½	13¾	15⅝
34½	7⅝	1.20	Stand Gas & El	200	15	14¼	14¼	14⅝
41⅜	9¼	4	Stand G&E pf	200	23½	23⅛	23½	23½
37¾	4¼	..	Southern Pacific	1200	18⅞	17⅝	17⅝	18½
18⅝	4½	1.50	So P Rico Sugar	100	16¼	16¼	16½	16
112½	82½	8	So P R Sug pf	20	118¾	118	118	..
18½	2½	..	Southern Ry	600	5½	5½	5½	4⅞
23¾	3	..	Southern Ry pf	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
8½	1½	..	Stewart Warner	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
17⅝	4⅜	..	Stone & Webster	600	9⅜	8⅜	8½	9½
13⅝	2½	..	Studebaker	300	4½	4	4½	9½
104⅞	30	7	Studebaker pf	100	33¼	32⅜	33¼	33
3	⅛	..	Superior Oil	100	1	1	1	1¼
			—T—					
13⅜	6	1	Telautograph	400	9¼	8⅞	9⅞	..
18¼	9¼	1	Texas Corp	1800	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	13½
26	12	2	Texas Gulf Sul	3700	25	24½	24½	24½
4	1½	..	Texas & Pac Coal	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
3¼	2	..	Texas & P Land	200	3	3	3	3
10	2	..	Thatcher Mfg	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
14	3⅞	..	Third Ave Ry	3200	6¼	6	6	7
10	3¾	..	Thompson Prod	100	7	7	7	7
5⅝	3	..	Tide Water Asso	800	3½	3½	3½	..
22	7¾	1	Timken Roller	1200	16⅝	16⅛	16½	16⅝
7⅛	2⅛	..	Transamerica	2200	5⅝	5½	5¼	5⅝
6½	1½	..	Tri Continental	3800	4	3⅞	4	..
			—U—					
3⅛	⅛	..	Ulen & Co	800	1	⅛	1	1
1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	1932 High	1932 Low	Last Jan. 16	Last Jan. 14
24½	7½	.20	Underwd El Fish	700	13⅞	13½	13½	13½
11⅝	5½	..	Union Bag & P	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅝
38⅝	15½	1.20	Union Carbide	6700	27⅞	26¼	26⅞	27¼
15⅝	8	1	Union Oil Calif	700	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	11½
94½	27⅜	6	Union Pacific	7800	76⅛	72⅜	73	75
71⅝	40	4	Union Pacific pf	400	67	66⅛	66⅛	68⅛
34⅜	6⅛	..	United Air & Tr	32700	27⅞	25¾	25¾	27¼
26⅛	11	3	United Biscuit	800	16	15½	15¾	15¾
18	6⅜	..	United Carbon	1800	14	13⅜	13½	13⅝
14	2½	.40	United Corp	9200	9⅝	9	9	9⅝
39⅛	5	..	United Corp pf	1400	36⅞	35½	36⅛	36½
32⅜	10½	2	United Fruit	3800	29¼	28⅞	29	28⅝
32	9¼	1.20	United Gas Im	3400	30¾	30	30	30⅛
6¼	1⅜	..	US & For Sec	800	4⅝	4½	4⅝	..
27	10¼	1.80	US Gypsum	400	22⅜	20¾	20¾	..
39⅝	8	2½	US Hoffman M	400	2¼	2	2	..
36⅛	13½	..	US Indus Alco	1700	37	34⅝	35	..
16	3½	..	US Leather A	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
18½	7½	2	US Pipe & Fdry	1300	9⅞	9¼	9½	9⅞
16⅜	11½	1.20	US P&Fdry pf	100	13½	13½	13½	13½
11⅜	2	..	US Realty	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
10⅛	1½	..	US Rubber	400	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
20⅜	5⅛	..	US Rubber 1pf	400	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	..
23½	10	1	US Smelt R & M	600	15⅝	13⅝	13⅝	15⅝
52⅜	31½	..	US Steel	18900	38½	36¼	38⅜	39¾
113	61½	7	US Steel pf	3600	63¾	61	61	63½
8⅜	1¾	..	Univ Pictures pf	10	12	12	12

STEEL OUTPUT IS INCREASING MORE SHARPLY

Motor and Can Makers Are Best Buyers—Rate Now at 17 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan 16—Operations in the steel industry are increasing a little more sharply, the current rate being 17 per cent of capacity.

Brisk demand for steel comes from only a few consuming outlets such as the automobile industry, the container manufacturers and a few specialty consumers such as makers of oil burners and refrigerators.

The iron and steel jobbers at New York, who come in contact with a wide variety of steel consumers, find that sales this month are below those for December. However, they are reconciled to this condition for their experience in normal times is that January is the dullest month of the year.

Tests are now being put to the steel price structure, and it has been found weak in spots. Concessions in steel plates along the Atlantic seaboard have been as sharp as $4 a ton, while price concessions by $2 a ton in steel sheets are quite common. Moreover, structural shapes have displayed considerable weakness.

Steel sheets are invariably weak because of an overextended sheet-making capacity throughout the United States.

The most encouraging development in the price situation lies in iron and steel scrap. Here prices have been advanced 25 cents a ton after a long series of declines. Railroads refused to sell their scrap at the low prices, and finally struck a bargain at 25 cents a ton above the previously-existing market. Inasmuch as scrap prices are regarded as a barometer, this may have a helpful influence upon finished steel quotations.

Operations Irregular

Operations throughout the country continue highly irregular, ranging from 9 per cent in the case of Chicago to 35 per cent in the instance of Cleveland. The Chicago district feels the lack of railroad buying and structural work. In the Cleveland district the mills are busy turning out raw materials for the 1933 models of automobiles.

The sponsors of the New York Automobile Show are pleased with the reception given by the public and are confident of a fair sales volume in the months to come. A lavish use of nonferrous metals in the form of chromium and nickel trim, and various devices for making the operation of a car easy is expected.

Pig iron demand continues extremely quiet. The largest order of the week reported in the East involved 150 tons for a consumer in Connecticut. Pig iron prices have a rather easy tone but no recent open break in prices has taken place.

The head of the National Steel Corporation complains that four of his company's modern blast furnaces in the Buffalo district are idle because of the large inroads made by foreign pig iron.

The New York iron and steel jobbers report that prices are firm it for no other reason than that consumers are purchasing in such small quantities that price comes in for only little consideration.

A large steel project is taking shape at New York in the form of a bridge across the Hudson River at Fifty-seventh Street. It is estimated that this would require 200,000 tons of steel, a record amount for one bridge. It is reported that the chief of the army engineers has given approval and the next step is the obtaining of a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Non-Ferrous Metals Steady

Few marked price changes have taken place among the non-ferrous metals. The most conspicuous change was that in zinc, which dropped $2.50 a ton after having remained stable for many weeks. Prices at the close of the week were 3 to 3.05c a pound, East St. Louis, compared with the long-stabilized quotation of 3½ cents.

Copper was very steady all week. Domestic prices were absolutely unchanged at 5 cents a pound for first quarter shipment and 5⅛c for second quarter. Prices in Europe have shown narrow fluctuations. During the first three days of the week about 2,000 tons were sold in Europe, the best business in some time, but the market turned dull during the second half.

Lead demand has been very light by comparison with the brisk week preceding. Prices have been unchanged since early November at 3 cents a pound, New York, and 2⅞c, East St. Louis.

Silver keeps about one cent an ounce above the recent historic low. Trading in silver futures on the National Metal Exchange has been extremely light.

AIR PASSENGERS INCREASE

CHICAGO, Jan. 16 (AP)—An increase of 64.1 per cent in passengers carried and a 448 per cent increase in air express made in 1932 the best year for American Airways, Inc. Revenue miles flown during the year increased 34.2 per cent over 1931. Transamerican Airlines Corporation reported a 40 per cent increase in traffic for the year but its figures were not included in American Airways report, since the company was acquired by the latter in December.

GREIF BROS. COOPERAGE LOSS

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 16—Greif Bros. Cooperage Co. reports for the year ended Oct. 31, 1932 (certified by independent auditors) a loss of $107,747 after taxes, interest, depreciation, etc. In the preceding fiscal year the company showed a net loss of $47,040 after interest and depreciation and after writing down investments by $113,537 and deducting $89,813 for doubtful accounts.

ILLINOIS LIFE INSURANCE CO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16 (AP)—A receiver's report on the Illinois Life Insurance Company showing a deficit of $12,458,409 has been filed with Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson. Abel Davis, receiver, said the report was made public for the information of insurance companies which might wish to reinsure policyholders of the Illinois Life. Bids for reinsurance will be accepted until Jan. 19.

NATIONAL POWER & LIGHT CO.

National Power & Light Co. reports for the 12 months ended Nov. 30 net of $29,390 after taxes, interest, depreciation, preferred dividends of subsidiaries and minority interests, equivalent after dividends on the 16 preferred to $1.31 a share on 8,452,501 no-par shares of common, compared with $10,923,231, or $1.70 a share on 5,449,901 common shares in the 12 months ended Nov. 30, 1931.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	63⅛	63⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	38½	38½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	32	32
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	32	32
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	13⅝	12½
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	76½	76½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	30	30
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	38¼	36
Amer Inter 5½s '49	63½	63½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	80½	80
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	86	85¾
Amer T&T 4s '36	105¾	105¾
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	103⅛	103⅛
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106⅛	106
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	107	106¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	106⅛	106⅛
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106⅛	106⅛
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	10 ⅛	10⅛
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '78	86¾	86
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	70½	70½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s '95	4½	4
Armour & Co 4½s '39	26	26
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	80	79
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	73½	73⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	95¼	95
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '63	94⅜	94
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	96⅞	96⅞
Atlanta & Birm 4s '33	96½	96½
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	75	75
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	52	52
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	48¾	48¾
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	40	40
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	102¼	102¼
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	56	56
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta	69	69
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	64	63½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	39	38¾
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	40	39
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	39	39
Bangor & Aroos 4s '81	45½	45
Bangor & Aroos 5s '43	70	70
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	93	92½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	108⅞	108⅞
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	110½	110½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	94½	94½
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	107¼	107¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	107½	107½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	94¾	94½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	86½	85½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	111¼	111¼
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	103	103
Buff R & P 4½s '57	105¼	105¼
Bur Cedar R & N 5s '34	38	37½
Bush Term con 5s '55	53	53
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	31¾	31¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	86½	86½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	86½	86½
Can Nat RY 5s Oct '69	93¼	92¾
Can North deb 7s '40	92½	92½
Can Pacific deb 4s	104½	104½
Can Pacific 5s '44	67¼	67¼
Can Pacific 5s '54	90	90
Cen District Tel 5s	85¼	85¼
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	108	108
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	74	74
Cen Pacific 5s '60	85	85
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	61	61
Certainteed 5½s '48	95	95
Ches Corp 5s '47	39	37½
Chicago B & Q 4s ill div '49	69⅛	69½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	95½	96¾
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	91¼	91¼
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	83½	82½
Chicago & Erie RR 1st 5s '82	93	93
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	34½	33¼
Chicago Lake Shore E 4½s	95¾	95¾
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	5½	5½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	20	19¼
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	45¼	45¼
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	21	21
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	28½	27½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	37¾	27½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	14¾	14¾
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	100¾	100¼
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	104	104
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	101	101
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	113½	113
Childs Co 5s '43	64½	64½
Chile Copper 5s '47	38¼	37
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	43½	43½
Cin Un Terminal 4½s 2020	99¼	99⅛
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	100	100
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	104⅞	104½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	47	47
Clev Un Term 5s '73	60¾	60¾
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	66½	65
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	71½	70¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr. 88	86½	86½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May 87	87½	87½
Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s '43	105¼	86¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	105¼	105¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	105¾	103
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	104¾	9
Con Gas 4½s '51	101¼	104¾
Con Gas 5s '57	104	101
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '48	106	103¾
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	43½	105¾
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	¾	43½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	22	¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	82¾	21¾
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	92	82¾
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	99	92
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 ct	94	98½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	33½	93½
Den & Rio G 4½s '35	36	33
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	15¼	36
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	30	14¾
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	99	20
Detroit Ed 5s '49	103¼	98¾
Detroit Ed 5s '52	103	102½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	89	102¾
Edison Ill Co of Bklyn 4s '39	104½	88½
Edison Elec Co of NY 5s	120	104½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	28¼	120
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	45	28¼
Erie RR gen 5s '75	28½	45
Fed Lt & Trac 6s B '42	55¾	28½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	5⅛	55¾
Fre Elk Mo Val 6s '33	65	5⅛
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	67	65
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	100¾	67
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	54	100¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102½	54
Gen Pub Svc 5½s's '39	84	102½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	65¾	84
Goodrich 6s '45	47½	65¾
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	79¾	47½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	84½	79¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	101¾	84½
Grand Tr Ry Can 7s '40	104¼	101¼
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	47½	104
Great Northern 7s '36 A	64	47½
Gulf Mobile og Mo 5s	30¾	63½
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s	30	29
Houston Oil 5½s '40	51½	30
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	53½	50
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	87¾	53½
Humble Oil 5s '37	104	87¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106½	103¼
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	55½	106¼
Ill Central 5s '52	37¾	55½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	87½	37¼
Ind Union Railway 5s A '65	102½	87½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	46	102½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	79½	45½
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	41½	78¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '51	43	41½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '66	58	43
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	19	56
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32 ct	71	18½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	70	69
Int Paper 6s '55 A	40	70
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	15½	40
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	31	15½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	28½	31
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	34½	27½
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	32⅝	34½
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	54	32½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	64½	53
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	105	64½
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	92¾	104½
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	35	92½
Kings Co Lt 5s '54	80½	35
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	107	80½
Lack Steel con 5s '50	61	107
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	99	60¾
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	95½	99
L'Autaro El 7s '54	67¾	95
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	4	67¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41	35¾	4
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	79¼	35¾
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	35½	79
L&N 3s StL div '80	105½	34¾
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	46	105½
Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	35	46
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	71	33
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	30½	70¾
Meade 6s '45 ww	48	29
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	96½	48
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	83½	96½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	81	83½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	43½	80½
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	19	43
Min StP & SSM 5½s '49	9	19
Min StL & SSM 6s '46	10	9
Min StL & SSM 5½s '78	61½	10
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	83¼	61½
Mo K & T 4½s '78	61	83¼
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	62	61
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	37½	62
Mo Pacific 5s P '77	12¾	37½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	22	12½
Mo Pacific 5s I '81	22¾	22½
Mo Pacific 5s '65	23	22¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	69	23
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	11	68¾
Montana Power 5s A '62	85¾	10½
Murray Body 6½s '34	59⅞	85½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	75	59⅞
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	85	75
Nat Steel 5s '56	89½	84½
Newberry 5½s	80¾	88½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	106	80
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	90	75
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	20	106
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	20	83¾
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	79	63
NYC&HR gen 4s A '98	66¾	79
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	44½	66¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	47¾	44
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	16	44¼
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	19	47
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	13¾	61
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	25¼	16½
NY Dock Co 4s '51	55	18¾
NY Edison 5s C '51	107⅝	55
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114	107¾
NY GELH&P 5s '43	113	113¾
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	50	111½
NY NH&H deb 4s '67	44½	50
NY NH&H cl 6s '40	80½	44½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	80½	80½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	31	81
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	55	54½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	105	17½
		104¾

	High	Low	Last	Jan16	Jan14
3½s '47	102.24	102.24	102.24	102.24	
1st 4½s '47	102.30	102.16	102.20	102.30	
4th 4½s '38	103.11	102.8	103.8	103.12	
4th 4½s reg	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.7	
US 3s '55	98.14	98.10	98.11	98.9	
US 3½s '43	99.24	99.18	99.19	99.19	
US 3½s '43 March	102.10	102.10	102.10	102.7	
US 3½s '43 June	102.10	102.10	102.10	102.10	
US 3½s '47	102.10	102.5	102.10	102.4	
US 3½s '56	104.30	104.26	104.26	104.25	
US 4s '54	106.24	106.24	106.24	106.26	
US 4½s '52	110.13	110.13	110.13	110.12	

FOREIGN BONDS

Antioquia 7s B '45			93¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	50	50	50
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	50	50	49½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	50	50	50
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	50	50	50
Australia 4½s '56	71½	71½	71
Australia 5s '55	77	77	77
Australia 5s '57	77	77	76¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	61¾	61¾	61¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	94½	94½	94½
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	46½	46½	46¼
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	94¼	94¼	94¼
Belgium (King) 7s '45	106	106	106
Belgium (King) 7s '56	104½	104½	104⅝
Berlin (City) 6s '58	51¼	51¼	51
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	61	61	60
Berlin Elec 6s '55	60½	60½	
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	5½	5½	5
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	42	42	42
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	105¼	105¼	105⅛
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	10	10	10
Brazil (US) 8s '41	20	20	20
Bremen 7s '35	69	69	69
Brisbane 5s '57	67	67	66½
Brisbane 5s '58	42	42	42
Budapest (City) 6s '62	28	28	28
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	22¼	22¼	22
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	22	22	22
Bulgaria 7s '67	23½	23½	22
Bulgaria 7½s '68	25⅜	25⅜	25⅛
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	99⅞	99⅞	99¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	101	101	100⅞
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	15	15	15
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	10¾	10¾	10
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	80	80	80
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	8¼	8¼	8¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '42	8½	8½	8½
Chile (Rep) 6s '43	9½	9½	9½
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	8	8	7½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	33½	33½	33½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	73	73	73
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	75	75	75
Cundl (Rep) 6½s '59	40¾	40¾	40½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	12¾	12¾	12¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '42	96½	96	96
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	73¾	73½	73½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	86	86	86
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2d '40	90¾	90¼	90¼
Dresden 7s '45	39	39	39
Dutch El 6s '46	63	63	63
Dutch El 4s '62	100	100	100
Fiat 7s '46 war	99¾	99¾	99¾
Finland 5½s '58	94¾	94¾	94¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	60	60	60
French (Rep) 7½s '41	132¾	132¾	131¾
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	125	125	125
German 7s '49	73	73	73
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '36	83½	82½	82½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '68	68	67½	67½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	62¾	62½	62½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	62¾	61½	61½
Germ Cen Agr 6½s '58 rcts	61½	61½	61½
Germ Pow 6½s '50	62¾	62¾	62¾
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	50	50	50
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	58	58	58
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	62	61¼	61¼
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	64¼	64¼	64¼
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	52½	52½	52½
Hamburg 6s '40	78	78	78
Helsingfors 6½s '39	52¾	52¾	52⅝
Hungary Mun 7s '46	57	57	57
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	20¼	20¼	20¼
Iseder Steel 6s '48	21	21	21
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	55	55	55
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	98¾	98¾	98¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	93	93	93
Jap Con Pwr) 6½s '50	99¾	99½	99½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	37¼	36¾	36¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	43	42	42
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	49½	49¾	49¾
Yugoslavia Bk 7s '37	59½	59	59
Kreuger & Toll 5s '50	20	20	20
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	12¼	11½	11½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	61½	61½	61½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105¼	105¼	105¼
Milan (City) 6½s '52	105¼	105¼	105¼
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	88¾	88¾	88½
Minaes Geraes 6½s '59	21	20	20
Nord Rys 6½s '50	20¾	20	20
North German Lloyd 6s '47	105¼	105	105
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '67	57	56½	56½
Norway (King) 6s '43	74¼	74¼	74¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	85	85	85
Nuremberg 6s '52	84	84	84
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	52½	52	52
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	41½	41½	41½
Oslo G&E 5s '63	44¾	44¾	44¾
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	67	67	67
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	45¾	45¾	45¾
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	73¾	73½	73½
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	103½	102	102
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	9¾	9¾	9¾
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	6	6	6
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	6	6	6
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	36¼	36¼	36¼
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	35½	35½	35½
Prussia 6½s '51	62	61½	61½
Prussia 6s '52	57	57	56
Queensland (State) 7s '41	96½	96½	94
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	66	66	64½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	66	66	63¾
Rhinelbe 7s '46	64½	64	64
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	62½	62½	62½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '46	10½	10½	10½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '68	15½	12½	12½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	14¼	14	14
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	90¾	90½	90½
Ruhr 6s	89¼	89¼	89¼
San Paulo (City) 8½s '57	58¾	58¾	58¾
Saxon Pub Wks 8½s '51	12	12	12
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	64¾	64¾	64¾
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	81½	72	72
Silesia Bk 6s '47	49¾	49¾	36
Styria (Prov) 6s '36	81½	81½	
Sydney 5½s '55	69½	69	
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	98¾	97	
Swiss Government 5½s '46	104½	104½	
Toho Elec Pow 6s '52	35½	35½	
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	35½	34¾	
U K Ot Br & I 6½s '37	103½	105	
U S S Copenhagen 6s '37	85½	85½	
Uni Stl W Burbaek 7s '51	95	95	
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	56¼	56½	
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	56¼	56½	
Vienna 6s '52	85½	85½	
Westphalia El 6s '53	84	51¼	
Württemberg 7s '56	66	66	
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	47¾	47¾	

New York Curb

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
1 Alum Co Am	51	51	51
1 Am Beverage	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Am Cit P&LB	4½	4¾	4¾
4 Am Cyan B	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Am & Fgn P war	4½	4½	4½
1 Am Founders	1	1	1
10 Am Gas & El	33½	32	32½
2 Am Light & T	17½	17½	17½
1 Am Maracaibo	¼	¼	¼
6 Am Sup Power	5	4¾	5
3 Ark Nat Gas A	1½	1½	1½
30 As G&E pf	8¾	8¾	8¾
3 Atlas Corp	8	8	8
7 Atlas Corp war	3	2¾	2¾
B			
1 Blue Rid cv pf	29	29	29
125 Bun Hill & S	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
2 Can Marc Wire	1½	1½	1½
1 Carib Syn	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Carnation	¾	¾	¾
2 Carrier Corp	7½	7½	7½
33 Cities Service	2¾	2½	2½
1 Comwith Edis	3	2¾	2¾
80 Comwith SSC Kv pf	79½	79½	79½
8 Comstock Tun	¾	¾	¾
9 Cord Corp	¾	¾	¾
6 Creole ePf	6¼	6	6
2 Crocker Wh	2¾	2¾	2¾
9 Cust Mex	3½	3½	3½
D	¼	¼	¼
6 Deere & Co	9¾	9½	9¾
3 Dubilier Con	⅜	⅜	⅜
E			
1 East Gas & F	5	5	5
2 Easy Wash M B	1½	1½	1½
63 El Bond & Sh	18⅝	18¼	18⅝
2 El Bond & Sh pf	42	41¾	41¾
2 El Pow As A	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 El F & L opt war	4	4	4
1 Elect Sh pf	40	40	40
G			
4 Goldman Sachs T	3½	3½	3½
20 Gt A & P 1st pf (7)	121¾	121¾	121¾
H			
1 Hamilton Gas vtc	3-16	3-16	3-16
2 Holling Gold (34b)	5½	5⅜	5½
4 Humble Oil (2)	44	44	44
1 Hygrade Fd	3¼	3¼	3¼
I			
1 Ins Co N Am (2)	34½	34½	34½
1 Insuran Sec	¼	¼	¼
1 Internat Pet (1)	10½	10½	10½
K			
4 Kirby Pet	¾	¾	¾
L			
1 Lake Shore M (3b)	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
1 Long Is Lt	12½	12½	12¾
N			
3 Nat Bellas Hess	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2 Nat Bond & Sh	25	25	25
125 Neisner Bros pf	10	10	10
2 N J Zinc	29¾	29½	29¾
11 Niag Hud Pow	16½	16	16⅛
2 Nor Pipe L	5½	5⅝	5½
O			
16 Ohio Cop	⅛	⅛	⅛
P			
1 Pac G&E 1pf	25¾	25¾	25¾
1 Pennroad	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 Phoenix Sec pf	10½	10½	10½
1 Pilot Radio A	2¾	2¾	2¾
3 Pioneer Gold	3⅞	3¾	3¾
1 Pitts Lake E	30	30	30
1 Premier Gold	⅞	⅞	⅞
2 Pruden Inv	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 Pub Ut Hold war	½	½	½
R			
2 Relian Intl A	3¾	3½	3¾
7 Reynolds Inv	8	8	8
1 Ryerson & Son			
S			
1 St Regis Pap	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Selfridge Prov Strs	⅜	⅜	⅜

RUSSIA PUTS WORKERS ON FRESH BASIS

Injects Discipline Into Tightening Up of Food Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Fifteen years after the revolution, life in Soviet Russia still moves at such a giddy pace that after an absence of less than five weeks, the writer returned to Moscow to find basic changes affecting the entire city population in the matter of food supply and the whole cooperative system.

Until recently food cards were issued by the house committees to the house residents, provided the latter were employed in some recognized institution or were members of trade unions. Their dependents were also entitled to food rations. Two decrees recently published alter all this.

The first decree, issued Nov. 15, states that any worker who has absented himself from work even for one day without a legitimate excuse, must be discharged from the factory or office where he is employed, with his dependents deprived of food cards and living accommodations, if the house in which they live belongs to the factory or office from which he was discharged.

The second decree, of Dec. 4 states that the workers' cooperative shops, which have hitherto been supplying workers' food, pass into the control of factory managements. The assistant director of the factory becomes the manager of the cooperative store.

Henceforth the food ration cards for workers and their families will be distributed in the factories when wages are paid and by the same machine. Each ration book is to have a name and a number attached to it. If a worker is discharged, his ration book is taken away from him. A new worker may receive a ration book only if he brings a statement from his former place of employment that his ration book has been handed in there. If a ration book is lost or stolen, another ration book will not be issued.

These decrees virtually abolish workers' cooperatives as an independent organization, while the factory management gets a strangle hold on the food of the worker and his family. "The system of workers' supplies must be subordinated to the needs of socialist industry," explains For Industrialization in its editorial of Dec. 5.

The object of these decrees is threefold:

First, to alleviate by means of drastic legal regulations the bane of Soviet industrial life: poor labor discipline, high percentage of absenteeism, and enormous labor turnover—in some large industrial plants the entire personnel has been known to change in the course of one year.

Merit Now to Count

Second, the decrees aim at the further application of Stalin's plan of eradicating equalization. The amount of food the worker gets will be determined by the amount and quality of work he performs.

Third, it is hoped that by taking away the rations from delinquent and indifferent workers and their families, the factory may be able to improve the food supply of the steady and diligent workers.

Subsequent instructions of Dec. 20 again signed by Stalin and Molotoff, say that "because some comrades have wrongly interpreted the reform in the matter of food supplies as a means of increasing the number and size of the rations to be issued, the People's Commissars and the Central Committee of the Communist Party categorically warn those concerned that the reform is based on the necessity of cutting down the swollen numbers of those receiving rations and on the absolute exclusion of all not connected with the factory."

Assistant directors in charge of workers food stores, are warned to be most careful to issue cards only to their immediate dependents—wives, minors, old parents, incapable of work. Under this new system many people who formerly had a loose connection with a factory or office and were entitled to food cards, will now have to buy their bread in the open market at fantastically high prices.

Food Front to the Fore

Communists like to use military terms to describe a situation. A difficult problem usually develops into a "front." Now, the "food front" is to the fore and a terrific struggle is waged around it.

"We must not forget that on this food front we meet with hostile forces in the form of open and hidden class enemies," declares the Gudok for Dec. 16.

Formerly, at various periods, the class enemy was to be found among the nobility, the priests, the bourgeoisie, the traders, the kulaks. The class enemy now is the recalcitrant worker, the one who absents himself without excuse, who instead of going to work goes to the open market to buy, sell or exchange. The press insists that such workers must be immediately deprived of their jobs and their food cards and that factory managers who fail to do so must be severely punished.

Simultaneously a stubborn struggle is being carried on in the villages to make individual peasants and those in collective farms, sell to the state at nominal prices the prescribed quota of grain. Directors of state farms have been removed from their posts; put on a black list; arrested for not obtaining or for "hiding" the grain required. Members of collective farms have been punished, at times very severely, for stealing corn. Communists working in the villages, who are in charge of the grain collecting campaign, have one of the most difficult posts in the Soviet Union today.

In some cases Communists sent from Moscow to stiffen up things in the villages have run away. In the Tihoretsky district in the Kuban, out of eight Communists, six have deserted their posts.

A party purge is now proceeding and Communists who have been lax in collecting grain, already have been or will be excluded from the party as enemies of the proletariat.

Music

Week-End Concerts

Mr. John McCormack gave a recital in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon before an audience which nearly filled the auditorium. He was accompanied by Mr. Edwin Schneider, who also submitted a group of piano solos. Mr. McCormack's program ranged from early German and Italian airs through modern German and English songs and arrangements to the usual Irish folk songs and ballads.

The singer, who was in excellent voice, displayed as well the musicianship and interpretative powers which have been so long admired in him. His most satisfying efforts musically are always such items as—on yesterday's program — Haydn's "She Never Told Her Love" and Handel's "O Sleep, Why Dost Thou Leave Me?" These items the present reviewer unfortunately was obliged to miss; but the singer's art was revealed convincingly in Hugo Wolf's "Herr, was Tragt der Boden Hier?" Thereafter the program descended—too soon—to the type of song which has greater popular than musical appeal. But Mr. McCormack's enunciation is always a delight, even in lesses types of song. In response to warm applause, the artist gave numerous encores.

Meantime, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Thompson Stone, conductor, was giving the fourth concert of its thirteenth season in Jordan Hall, with Mr. Anton Witek, formerly concertmaster of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, as soloist in the Brahms Concerto. The program opened with a "Suite Classique" by Mr. Frederic Kempf—Sarabande, Menuet and Bourée—which proved that the composer had studied assiduously the classical models. Mr. Kempf, who was present, was called upon to bow several times in acknowledgment of the applause. Mr. Witek played—we speak of the first movement of the concerto—with the authority and the awareness of tradition that were to be expected of him, if not always with the best of tone or with perfect intonation or complete clarity of execution. Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony and Boieldieu's Overture to "Jean de Paris" completed the program. In the numbers which this reviewer was able to hear, the orchestra showed some improvement in tone and precision over former performances.

L. A. S.

GERMAN PEOPLE FETE EMPIRE'S FOUNDING IN 1871

Monarchist Atmosphere Prevails at Celebration Held in Berlin

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Jan. 16—Germany yesterday commemorated a Versailles which has no connection with the peace treaty of that name which Germany wants to forget. This Versailles was the sixty-second anniversary of the formation of the German Empire.

The celebration was arranged by the Kysseuser League, a union of German ex-service men's societies, and was made the occasion of a strong monarchist gathering—such as has not been seen since November, 1918, press comments said.

In the distinguished gathering were generals, public officials and others led by President Hindenburg, former Crown Prince Wilhelm and Prince Eitel Freidrich, in their capacities as leaders of armies, and Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, Reichs Chancellor.

Of those present, the thoughts of one at least must have recurred to Versailles, 1871, which he attended as young lieutenant with his squadron. That person was Hindenburg.

Chancellor Schleicher's speech was another appeal for the establishment of militia in Germany as the most important means of the nation's salvation. After restoring the prowess and the accomplishments of the German army for more than four years, which kept the enemy at bay and then subjected by this enemy to the disgrace of having to lay aside its arms, the chancellor said that the German Government would sign no disarmament convention which did not recognize that removal of such disgrace was the first essential to understanding.

"We only wish for the same security as other lands," he continued, "and I desire to mention yet again that I consider general conscription most important for that end.

The monarchist tendency of this gathering was emphasized not so much by direct mention of the Hohenzollerns, but in the general atmosphere and the references to the prosperous days under military rule, as well as to the simultaneous greetings of government officials and members of the former ruling house.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets: talk.
5:15 NBC, Dromedary Caravan: sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, Booth Tarkington Sketch.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters: male trio.
7:30 NBC, Five Star Theater: Marx Brothers.
8:00 NBC, Marimba Band.
8:30 Sketch; studio soloists.
8:45 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
9:00 NBC, Sinclair Minstrels.
9:30 New England Conservatory Symphony Orchestra, Wallace Goodrich, conductor.
10:30 News; local dance music.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 RKO Midnight Frolic.
11:45 Louis Weir, organist.
12:00 NBC, Russ Columbo's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk; studio soloists.
5:45 League of Nations Association talk.
6:00 "The Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "The Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, "Melody Keepsakes."
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch.
8:30 NBC, Firestone Orchestra; Lawrence Tibbett, baritone.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Buick Program: Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 Del Castillo, organist.
10:30 NBC, National Radio Forum: Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of Treasury.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Bobby Benson."
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:45 Hum and Strum, vocal duo.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Violin"; sketch.
6:30 "Detectives Black and Blue."
6:45 "Chandu"; tranxcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers."
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Jack Smith; trio; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, "Fu Manchu"; sketch.
9:00 CBS, Ruth Etting, orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "Evening in Paris," mystery.
10:00 Ronnie and Van, vocal duo.
10:15 Organ recital.
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 "Hill Billy George."
11:30-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p m.—Cosmopolitan String Trio.
5:15 CBS dance music.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "The Lone Wolf Tribe."
6:00 CBS popular programs.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 "Hill Billy George."
7:45 Leo Reisman's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Local dance music.
8:30 Hawaiian Troubadours.
8:45 Talk, Col. Arthur Payne.
9:00 Rhythm Twins, soloist.
9:15 Dan Sullivan's Shamrock Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 Studio period; news.
10:00 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
10:15 CBS, Comedy sketch.
10:30 CBS, Columbia Revue.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:30 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:45 p. m.—Recordings.
1:00 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service; The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; Hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—Male quartet.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—NBC, "Words and Music."
2:30 p. m.—Springfield Rotary Club.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. E. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
2:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:15 p. m.—Studio programs.

WAAB

6:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Madison Ensemble.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:15 p. m.—CBS, Curtis Institute of Music program.

TONIGHT at 9:30
New England Conservatory of Music Orchestra
(85 pieces)
Director DR. WALLACE GOODRICH
National Broadcasting Company
Stations WBZ and WBZA

GUITERMANS TO GIVE AUTHORS' AID TEA

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—The next Authors' League Bundle Shop tea will be at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Guiterman, 121 Madison Avenue, on Jan. 29, giving the public a chance to meet the poet whose challenge to the city government is resulting in a grand scrubbing of statues. The chilly lady of the Pulitzer Memorial is the first to profit from his activities and now it appears that the shop may get more bundles and thereby be able to help more writers if the public gets really anxious to view Mr. Guiterman.

The reception is one of a series of six, at which any kind of article is accepted for future sale in the shop, where already all kinds of things from butter churns to side saddles have been sold. Mr. Stephen Vincent Benet, poet, and Mr. William Beebe, natural scientist, will be guests of honor at the reception.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Bryan Russ, Gloucester, Mass.
Earl P. Rice Jr., Gloucester, Mass.
William Robinson, Rockport, Mass.
Donald Walsh, Magnolia, Mass.
Newell S. Dedcovich Jr., Gloucester, Mass.
John Russ, Gloucester, Mass.
Mrs. Clayton Norwood, Gloucester, Mass.
Clayton Norwood, Gloucester, Mass.
Mrs. Alice M. P. Emerson, Gloucester, Mass.
Mrs. Adelaide E. Kammerer, Staten Island, N. Y.
Mrs. Fannie Levy, Staten Island, N. Y.
Mrs. Jeanette Cohn, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Pauline Lewis, New York, N. Y.
Len Acton, Dallas, Texas.
M. Norden, Chicago, Ill.
James C. O. Leary, Revere, Mass.
Mrs. Charles P. Adams, Des Moines, Iowa.
Charles F. Adams, Des Moines, Iowa.

SUNDAY

Mrs. Edith L. Paterson, Ridgefield Park, N. J.
Frederick Paterson, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

AUTHOR FINED £100

LONDON, Jan. 16 (AP)—Mr. Compton MacKenzie, accused of violating the "Official Secrets Act" in his book, "Greek Memories," was fined £100 Jan. 12 and directed to pay court costs not exceeding £100. The ruling was handed down at the end of a brief hearing at Old Bailey Court during which there was testimony by Sir Ian Hamilton and Rear Admiral William Fortescue to establish the author's loyalty to the crown.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Front apartment overlooking Rock Creek Park; 3 rooms, kitchen, dining alcove, bath. Frigidaire; near church; $60. Apt. 404, 2707 Adams Mill Road, N. W.

LONG ISLAND, North Shore, Overlooking Sound—5 rooms, furnished; unfurnished, refrigeration, garage, fireplace; 26 minutes N. Y. C. Plaza 3-0563.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED retail advertising salesman, class magazine; moderate salary. Write Box P-1, Room 1904, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.

HOUSES TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C., 3046 Newark St.—Comfortably and attractively furnished home; living room, library, dining room, pantry, kitchen, porch, four master bedrooms, two baths. Help's quarters. Oil heat. Garage. Phone CL-5504.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

REPRESENTATIVES wanted—women—to take orders by appointment for children's exclusive custom-made dresses, commission basis; samples furnished. MARGUERITE FROCKS, Inc., 818 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, LINGERIE

Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.

HELIX, 300 4th Ave., New York City

INSTRUCTION

THE BRIDLE PATH RIDING SCHOOL, 1411 Manchester Lane, N. W., Washington, D. C.—Saddle horses available summer camps and schools; saddle horses and hunters for sale.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

DECORATOR—Unusual creative ability, designs, makes, decorative furnishings, including draperies, cushions, lamp shades, etc.; excellent references. Wickersham 3-7980 (N. Y. C).

KINDERGARTENS

GROUPS for Little Folk, kindergarten and pre-primary; play in Central Park. CHARLOTTE CLARKE, 50 W. 67th, N. Y. C. Su. 7-6900.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, furnished or unfurnished; can be seen afternoons. 33 West 42nd St. Tel. Longacre 5-7131.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE SELECTION OF NEW AND USED FURNITURE FOR OFFICE OR STUDIO. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 E. 33D, N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE

ARLINGTON, MASS.—2-family; excellent location; priced very low; might consider exchange for Cape Cod property. Tel. Arl. 3079-R.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

BE FINANCIALLY independent—introduce to your friends, neighbors, Dijon, a natural aid to beauty; unsurpassed in quality, value; beautifully packaged; sells easily; builds permanent income through repeats; commission basis. Write for liberal offer to representatives. DIJON LABORATORIES, 342 Madison Avenue, Dept. A-2, New York City.

WANTED—Sales agent in Washington, D. C., and Westchester County, New York, to represent hand quilting studio. Must have selling experience and good quality samples of meeting exclusive clientele. Samples and training furnished without charge. Representative must furnish own car. Commission basis. Address Box H-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—In private family, quiet desirable room; friendly home; excellent food. Aspinwall 8243.

5 MILES from Westport; modern farmhouse; unusual opportunity for rest and recreation; week-ends, monthly. Box 513, Westport, Conn.

ROOMS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 412 West 110th St.—Modern, newly decorated, newly furnished, studio type; Frigidaire, housekeeping; $5 up. FOSTER. ACademy 2-6217.

N. Y. C., 200 Claremont Ave., Apt. 44—Two large, bright, single bedrooms; reasonable; use kitchen; close Drive. Columbia. Cathedral 9-8085.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

FORMER Maine high school teacher wishes to use in other service the traits of diligence, adaptability, and trustworthiness; recently employed outdoors; single, age 36. Box K-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RELIABLE chauffeur-mechanic, excellent driver, also generally useful; private or commercial; married; splendid references. Write Box D-4, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED cook, willing and obliging, good references. Write Box M-3, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

GOVERNESS, Swiss-French, wishes position. For details write Box K-6, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PRIVATE secretary to hotel manager, social secretary or position in "front of house"; Lewis Hotel Training School graduate; experienced, unincumbered; best references; can go anywhere. Address Box C7, care Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, 1307 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

YOUNG lady desires position companion, child's nurse, office work; experienced billing, typing; drives car. 52 Garth Road, Scarsdale, N. Y. Phone 4295.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS—All standard makes sold, rented and repaired. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 80 Boylston St., Boston. Han. 3131.

SCHOOLS CHOSEN FOR EXPERIMENT IN COLLEGE WORK

Educators Seek to Close Gap in Two Fields of Instruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 16—A nation-wide plan to simplify and modernize the courses of study used in high schools throughout the country and achieve closer coördination with the colleges was taken here Saturday when approximately 20 secondary institutions were picked for an experiment along this line that will continue from 1933 to 1941. The schools—names of which were kept secret—were selected at a meeting of the commission on the relations of school and college of the Progressive Education Association.

The commission, which is operating on funds provided by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, hopes to achieve in the high schools such goals as "greater mastery and more continuity of learning, release of the pupils' creative energies, clearer understanding on the part of the youngsters of the problems of our civilization and the development of a sense of social responsibility."

"Students of education in America know that the elementary school has changed fundamentally in organization, curriculum and procedure within the last decade and that profound changes are taking place in our universities and colleges," Mr. Wilford M. Aikin, director of the John Burroughs School, St. Louis, Mo., and chairman of the committee, said in a statement after the session.

"But a similar reconstruction in the secondary schools is difficult if not impossible under present conditions," the statement continued. "The commission desires to bring about such changes in the relation of school and college as will permit sound experimental study of secondary education. It is concerned with all students, but especially with those who plan to go to college, and it seeks to establish conditions under which schools may develop more fully in all students a strong sense of individual and social responsibility.

"The commission wishes, also, to make it possible for schools and colleges to help each student shape his course so that it will be best fitted to his needs, and so that his work will have meaning and significance for him."

Mr. Aikin said that the experiment will start this fall, when students will begin a three-year course in the schools selected under the restricted curricula. In 1936 the first of these pupils will be ready to enter college, he added, and for five years they will be closely watched as to what effect their altered training has upon them. He said that 200 colleges throughout the nation have agreed to accept graduates from the experimental schools without any further examinations.

Legislatures Act To Cut State Costs

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 16 (AP)—A loud demand for tax reduction, voiced by a citizenry directly concerned by unprofitable grain, livestock and oil prices, has spurred state legislatures into action in the Southwest.

A distinct trend toward retrenchment in public expenditures already is manifest in recently convened lawmaking bodies in Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas and Missouri. Kansas has shown the way toward a balanced budget. Last year general property levies by state and local units dropped to $71,730,356, as compared to a high of $95,661,710 in 1929. An actual cash balance of $6,585,495 was reported by the state treasury at the close of the 1932 calendar year.

Neighboring states, however, were not so fortunate. Mr. Frank Carter, Oklahoma state auditor, predicts a deficit of around $12,000,000 by the end of the fiscal year, June 30. The current Texas general revenue deficit is given as $3,500,000. Missouri, where the recently retired Gov. Henry S. Caulfield insisted that expenditures be sharply reduced, ended the biennium Jan. 1 with an official balance of about $300,000 in the general revenue fund.

CANARY ISLAND STRIKE

TENERIFFE, Canary Islands, Jan. 16 (AP)—The general strike continues. The strikers damaged aqueducts furnishing the city's water supply but repair crews were at work. The authorities were taking precautions and were planning to deport the leaders of the movement.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON (Continued)

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SERVICE in our repair shop on any electrical appliance — Irons, Toasters, Vacuum Cleaners, Washing Machines and Motors. Radio repairing. Bicycles, Velocipedes, Sidewalk Bikes sold and repaired. Baby Carriage Tires put on while you wait. Call Columbia 3666 for any repairs. Prices reasonable.
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New York Shoe Repairing
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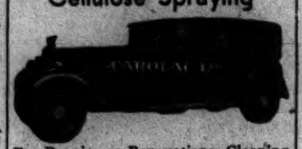
Cellulose Spraying  For Repairs or Renovations, Cleaning or Re-Painting. Send Your Car to CAROLAC LTD. Oxgate Lane, Cricklewood, N. W. 2 ESTIMATES A PLEASURE Household Radiators, Bathroom and Lavatory Fittings Sprayed, also Furniture

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Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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Rime-O-Grams No. 82

Published Dec. 19

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I fly o'er the sea,
Be it ever so distant,
Thou art still there with me.
(Psalm 139)

2.
The moon and the stars
Proclaim Thy great plan;
With glory and honor
Thou visitest man.
(Psalm 8)

3.
Delight in the Lord
And from evil depart,
And to thee he shall give
The desires of thy heart.
(Psalm 37)

4.
Thy word is a lamp
The Psalmist declares,
And a light to my feet
Amid brambles and snares.
(Psalm 119) (Nun)

5.
The sparrow hath found
A house on thine altars;
The trust of the swallow
In Thee never falters.
(Psalm 84)

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The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

YOU cannot believe in honor until you have achieved it. Better keep yourself clean and bright. You are the window through which you must see the world.—G. BERNARD SHAW.

Hymnal Notes

Nos. 176 and 178

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A STUDENT in the United States, Norwegian by birth, writes of her delight at finding music by the Norwegian Lindeman and words by Scandinavian poets, in the Revised Christian Science Hymnal. When from love of her native language she takes out her old Lutheran Hymnal, our Nos. 19 and 176 are the hymns to which she most often turns.

The author of No. 176, "Long hast thou stood, O church of God," was Nicolaj F. S. Grundtvig (1783-1872), a Danish poet-preacher who sought for a more spiritual Christianity and so fearlessly, that his first sermon bade fair to be his last! He took as text, "Why has the Word of God departed from His House?" and dared to chide the clergy of Copenhagen for their "lifeless religion." He was expelled from the consistory, or governing body, and allowed to preach only in a rural church where his own father could have an eye and ear to him. But people delighted in his "joyful Christianity" with its "living word," or the new inspiration that comes daily to men. He was the true "scald," in the old Scandinavian meaning, of a poet wholly possessed by his lofty message.

Grundtvig also worked for "people's high schools" in the three countries, to secure Christian and Scandinavian culture, in contrast with the old Latin schools. That the church forgave his early zeal is shown by his consecration as Bishop about 1860.

The poem here reproduced from a literal prose version begins: *Kirken den er et gammelt hus* ("the church is an old house"). The first stanza echoes Grundtvig's youthful reproach of the church, and therefore is modified here.

The music is especially loved by the Norwegian people. The composer, Ludvig M. Lindeman (1812-87), who "taught the Norwegian churches to sing," was for 48 years organist at the Church of Our Saviour in Oslo. The tune proves what beauty and vigor may be expressed in the minor. We may note that the first part is exactly repeated, and that at the word "understand" (page two) a touch of the major gives color.

Note: A simple major triad, or 3-tone chord, is made minor by lowering the middle tone half a step. A triad is made up of three alternate tones of the scale, as 1, 3, 5; or 4, 6, 8. It is called a major chord when the "interval" from the first to the middle tone is two full steps, as from C to E. Thus C E G is a major triad; C E-flat G is a minor triad, or chord. A minor melody uses the minor scale, in which the third tone is half a step lower than in the major.

Hymn No. 178, "Kjærlighet er lysets kilde" ("Love is the fountain of light") is also by Grundtvig, with music by Lindeman.

In Lighter Vein

The Critics

Sandy had opened a fish store and he had a large sign painted which read, "Fresh Fish Sold Here."

A neighbor criticized the sign. "You don't have to have the word 'fresh' on it; fish are supposed to be fresh," he said. And so Sandy painted the "fresh" out.

Another neighbor criticized the sign and remarked: "You shouldn't have the words 'sold here' on it, because everybody must know they're sold here." And so Sandy painted out those words, too, and left the single word "fish" remaining.

A third neighbor, still more critical, next day came up and complained: "You might as well scratch out the 'fish' too, when you can smell it a mile away."—*Pathfinder.*

The First Train

"In what reign," asked the teacher of her class, "do we first hear of railways?"

"In Solomon's," at once replied a little girl, who was asked to think again, and, having thought, persisted in her original statement.

"Well," said the teacher, with a weary sigh, "tell us why you connect railways with the reign of Solomon."

"Because," said the scholar, "we are told that the Queen of Sheba went to Jerusalem with a very great train!"—*Selected.*

Truth in Advertising

"What's your time?" asked the farmer of the brisk salesman.

"Twenty minutes after five. What can I do for you?"

"I want them pants," said the old farmer, leading the way to the window and pointing to a ticket marked,

"Given away at 5.20."—*Christian Observer.*

Depending

A man was phoning to make arrangements to be driven with a small party of friends to the next town. "How many will your auto hold?" he inquired.

The reply came, "Four as a rule, but six if they are well acquainted."—*Pathfinder.*

"Ah! How delightful! Are they both boys?"

"No. The one on the left is a melon!"

At Last

The patter of tiny feet was heard from the head of the stair.

Mrs. Jones raised her hand, warning the members of her bridge club to be silent. "Hush," she said, softly, "the children are going to deliver their good-night message. It always gives me a feeling of reverence to hear them. Listen!"

"Mamma," came the message in a shrill whisper, "somebody's used the guest towel!"

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Today I had a bone that I didn't need, so I decided to give it to ol' Spot, my hungry dog friend—
I wiggled my tail and told him, but I guess he didn't understand because he turned around and followed me—
On the way to his house I met the Boss, and he said- "Hey-where are you going with that bone?"
I couldn't imagine why he should be so interested in what I did with my extra bones, but I went right ahead just the same-
Well sir, he seemed quite surprised and pleased when he saw who it was for - so did ol' Spot—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Garments of Pioneers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland Heights, Ohio

"ISN'T this awful stuff to work on!" exclaimed one of the workers at the Red Cross sewing room—they had come to make underwear out of unbleached muslin for the needy.

"You know, this just makes me grateful," answered a quiet lady.

"Grateful that you don't have to wear these garments?" queried the first lady, who knew the former speaker had some means.

"Oh, I have worn plenty of it," replied the other. "It just makes me grateful for the pioneers, and I feel that the people who wear these garments might do well to consider themselves pioneering in a new way of looking at their seeming misfortune."

"I don't just understand what you mean," said the first.

"Well, this unbleached muslin takes me back to the days when I was very small. You see, my father and mother went out to Minnesota about the time of the Civil War. Money was scarce in those days, and they worked very hard to care for the farm and the babies. Mother made our underwear from unbleached muslin, and our handkerchiefs from flour sacks. How proud we were if there was printing left on the handkerchiefs.

"We called unbleached muslin 'factory.' One Christmas father told mother her present was under the bed and she was to pull it out. He gave her a piece of unbleached muslin, and she started to pull it. She and Dad laughed and laughed and she pulled and pulled. At last Dad told her she had better stop pulling, for she was pulling at a whole bolt of 'factory' and it was not necessary to unwind it all. How grateful mother was for her present!

"So you see, unbleached muslin, to me, means pioneering; and how much the wearers of these garments might accomplish if they could see themselves striving joyously as did our real pioneers."

Rime-O-Grams

No. 92

Flowers

Prepared by Anne Lowall for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
A tree unrelated
In deep jungle bowers,
Is often the host
Of this peeress of flowers.

2.
In late afternoon
As it drops into slumber,
A glance at the dial
Will give you its number.

3.
In yellow-frilled bonnet
It wakes with the lark;
With bronze visage facing
Its master till dark.

4.
Our quaint little parson,
His church near the brook,
Holds service in flowerland
Without bell or book.

5.
A flower here discloses
An Old World man's dress—
At least it's that part
Which the gentlemen stress.

The answers with names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 92."

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Every automobile registered in Pennsylvania is to have a sticker affixed to the windshield with the slogan "Take Time To Be Careful?"

Doris E. Cowser, aged 13, spelled 285 words correctly in a state spelling bee to become the champion speller of Illinois?

Two San Francisco telephone subscribers of 1878 still remain in the latest issue of the local telephone book?

Between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning is the busiest time for telephone calls?

For the first time in the history of the Hawaiian Islands, a Japanese, Tom Ouje, has been elected to the House of Representatives?

The orange is botanically a berry?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

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EDITORIALS

Debt Drifting Is Dangerous

DESPITE their unhappy experience with December 15, the nations involved in the war debt tangle seem to be drifting complacently toward June 15. Virtually nothing has been done in the last month to promote the adjustment which must be made before summer if general default is to be avoided. And there is little prospect that anything will be done for two months more—when the Roosevelt Administration will take up the problem.

The debtors apparently have been unable to establish contact with any responsible American negotiator. This is disclosed by Sir Ronald Lindsay's effort to get Senator Borah to suggest a way to open discussion of the problem. According to reports, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee could give the British Ambassador no hint of where to find any authoritative handle to American policy.

Perhaps the worst feature of the situation is that on neither side of the Atlantic is there any adequate appreciation of the distance which must be traveled to arrive at agreement. The December discussions showed clearly that the views of debtor and creditor countries were poles apart. There has been some infiltration of facts since then. Even the sections of American opinion which looked upon the debts as a mere matter of business were jolted by the French default into some recognition of the fact that the choice may now be between half a loaf and no bread.

But there is still a wide belief that the debts can and should be collected. One striking indication of this was the spectacle of the Senate having nothing to say about the French default. Denunciation was suppressed for three weeks in the unfounded hope that France would make the payment after all. There is not yet any general understanding in America that there will be no more payments on the present scale.

On the other hand, Europe seems utterly unaware of this state of American opinion. From Geneva come reports that the experts who are preparing for the World Economic Conference this summer are saying that the debt question will and must be settled before the conference meets. The hope is laudable, but experts should pay more attention to facts.

Equal inattention is displayed by the general European failure to consider anything but cancellation or repudiation. So far Europe seems to think it enough to say, "I can't pay," or "It will hurt you if I do," while America is content to reiterate, "You must pay."

This childish chanting must be changed to something like, "Perhaps there are ways in which I could pay something," and, "How can I help you pay?" before there will be much hope for any settlement except destructive and unintelligent settlement by default. Perhaps one reason Europe is slow to explore compromises is that it is thoroughly convinced that transfers cannot be made and that further attempts to make them will upset the entire structure of international trade. The allies' experience with trying to collect reparations was thoroughly educative on that point.

Yet it took them twelve years to come to Lausanne. And the United States has not had the advantage of the same education. She has believed that she was collecting the war debts while actually she was paying them indirectly to herself through private loans to Europe.

And even the most enlightened opinion in America would give more friendly consideration to the debtors' plight if they showed greater readiness to explore untried but promising ways of making transfers. Most Americans would hesitate to suggest payment by transfer of territorial possessions. But there are raw materials in British and French territories which could be transferred without the grave dangers which attend present transfers. Of course, on the American side there must be greater recognition of the need for lowering tariff walls if payment in goods is to be attempted.

Once debtors and creditors advance from reiteration of petrified demands to a sincere desire to make adjustments, solutions will not be too difficult. It is imperative that statesmen and people should lose no time in beginning that advance.

Butterfly and Buddy

MANY a dainty handkerchief has become very moist as its fair owner listened to the sad lament of pathetic Cio-Cio-San in "Madame Butterfly."

But the other day, on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City, a member of the cast succumbed to the stark realism of Elizabeth Rethberg's grief and was compelled to make an unexpected exit.

Buddy Rhode, flaxen-haired and four years old, who played the rôle of Trouble on that occasion, has no lines to speak or aria to sing; in fact, he is supposed to sleep, but a début at America's leading opera house is, after all, as many a maturer artist has found, no insignificant occasion, and Buddy forgot his part.

So, when Cio-Cio-San, refusing to be comforted, makes show of violence to the aged Goro, bearer of ill news, Buddy's eyes, which should have been closed, opened very wide, and what they saw caused him, sobbing, to flee the stage. More unrehearsed business then had to be enacted as Ina Bourskaya, playing the nurse Suzuki, fetched Master Rhode back. It was fruitless, however, and Buddy goes down in operatic legend as the cause of the great Metropolitan Opera's having to ring down the final curtain before the scene was ended.

If the contretemps caused Buddy's fellow artists several trying moments, they will doubtless recall with not a little pleasure that the realism of their acting not only crossed the footlights but caused handkerchiefs to dampen upon the stage itself.

Caricatures and Cervantes

THERE has recently been organized in Paris a "retrospective" exhibition of caricatures. Frenchmen of today are deeply interested in the foibles of their compatriots of the nineteenth century, and the display of sketches, mostly made for long-defunct journals, has attracted more attention than is devoted to the great picture exhibitions.

It would perhaps not be altogether easy to define caricature, for among the master caricaturists of France can be found those who attained a high level of art. The dictionary would tell us that caricature is pictorial parody. It would tell us that it consists in exaggeration of defects or peculiarities to produce a ludicrous effect. Yet though this may be generally true, it could be shown that caricature can also be used to produce a pathetic effect.

The true caricaturist does not distort. He reveals. He has an observant and a discriminating eye. He seizes on the significant detail that may have escaped others, but which, when thrown into relief, is instantly accepted as characteristic. Thus these Paris caricatures are by no means ephemeral or merely entertaining. They are a vivid record of the manners of an earlier age; and they have a far greater permanent value than their hasty execution and their periodic appearance in the journals of the time might lead us to suppose.

Yet when we think of caricature in its more permanent aspect, we should be careful not to attribute to the draftsman the intentions which we can, at a later date, ingeniously construct. The world's greatest caricaturist, though he worked in the medium of prose, was Cervantes. His Don Quixote can be regarded, according to the dictionary definition, as a figure of fun; but if that were all, he would not be a good caricaturist.

It is because there is something more than fun in Don Quixote; because there is essential nobility and high moral purpose; because there is a vivid contrast of aspiration and performance, that Cervantes is the supreme caricaturist. Moreover, he is, despite all that seems grotesque, true, as the saying is, to life. And it is precisely these qualities which marked the best of the French caricaturists in the nineteenth century.

These Frenchmen were engaged in their weekly task, often poorly paid, usually pressed for time, seeking to amuse the public by hitting folly as it flies. But unconsciously—perhaps sometimes with a vague consciousness—they were doing more than earning a living and catching the topics of the day. They were setting down notations which have a lasting value.

Jehol—Moscow—Geneva

MANCHOUKUO, alias the Japanese, is intent on pushing out its western boundaries into the great bulk of Mongolia. Barga, to the north, a territory lying in the indeterminate area between Outer Mongolia and Manchuria, marked the first move. Now Jehol (Inner Mongolia) is apparently to be added to the new domain. This latter expedition represents probably the most important military event in the Far East since the guns went off outside Mukden on Sept. 18, 1931.

It is important because of its many-sided challenges. Jehol is Mongolian only in its history and its substratum of racial composition. But Mongolia has almost ceased to be a political expression. Actually, Jehol is Chinese territory. Since the advent of Manchoukuo it has been a base for Chinese guerrilla warfare against Manchoukuo. Hence the first reason for the Japanese assault upon it. If they can seal the passes through which Chinese soldiery from the Peiping area have been filtering, then Manchoukuo, they think, will find peace for reconstruction.

What the Chinese response to this fresh affront will be is what Bismarck would have called an imponderable. Jehol is governed by a Chinese war lord, old style, named Tang Yu-lin, as independent as any satrap can be, who, after oscillating for months in his so-called allegiances, has decided to plump for his old "chief," Chang Hsiao-liang, now domiciled in Peiping. As a lure to Tang to join them, the Japanese are reputed to be holding a silver hoard which the Jehol war lord kept under his "town" house in Mukden. Tang might have gone Japanese but for the fact that Chang held out better promises for the marketing of Jehol's profitable crop of opium. So he has aided and abetted Chang's guerrilla warfare.

No matter how Jehol is run, however, it *is* Chinese territory. And the raid upon it is exciting Chinese nationalism, and now that neither Geneva nor the hope of a direct deal with Japan have yielded their promise, Nanking and Peiping may be pushed along a course of desperation, which would plunge the Far East into turmoil.

A fresh threat to the Soviet Union is also signalized by the invasion of Jehol. Despite their repudiation of imperialism, the Bolshevists have extended their political, as distinct from their ideological, influence far beyond the confines of old Tsarist Russia. They found Outer Mongolia a political vacuum. They proceeded to fill it. When they signed a treaty with China in 1924, they recognized Chinese sovereignty over it, but did not relax their overlordship, and to enter this territory the non-Russian foreigner must now apply for a visa to Moscow. It was these tactics as much as China's that prior to Sept. 18, 1931, alarmed the Japanese militarists and persuaded them to go the limit as soon as an excuse presented itself.

Thus we have the Soviet Union planted in Outer Mongolia and Japan pushing into Outer Mongolia from the northeast and entering Inner Mongolia (Jehol) from the south.

One cannot minimize the danger of a collision some time between Russia and Japan. At the same time there are two reasons for thinking that the danger is not immediate. First, the Soviet Union, like China, is not prepared for war, save in desperation, since a war would have domestic consequences disastrous to the Bolshevist régime. Secondly, there does not seem any prospect that the Japanese will invade Soviet territory. The threat is directed only at a territory that has hitherto lain within the Bolshevist orbit of influence. If the Soviet ventured to regard such a threat as a *casus belli*, it would expose its own imperialism in the eyes of the world's proletariat, an imperialism which has so far been concealed.

What of the world? The nations at large are a "party in interest" to the doings in Jehol. Little fellow feeling can be aroused over the sordid cavortings of Tang Yu-lin. The world's interest is not in preserving him in his opium-ridden bailiwick. It is in the fresh flouting by the Japanese of the peace machinery which they had a share in creating. The Lytton report, the last "say" of world opinion, recognizes the medievalism implicit in the Far East situation, and would give Japan the "square deal" warranted by that medievalism.

Yet Japan won't even discuss it. She should bear in thought that the continuance of this contemptuous mood is fast losing for her the friends who understood and sympathized with her in her sore trials from Chinese war lordism and her fears over the progress of the Russian colossus Pacificward. Her manner of building up Manchoukuo will gain nothing for her but the moral condemnation of world opinion.

False Economy

RECOGNITION of the widespread need to curtail the expense of government and the effort to meet the situation are tending toward dangerous ground. Some functions of government are of primary importance—others secondary. In the first class, and first in that class, is education.

Democracy is based upon the fundamental thesis that, in order to properly exercise the privilege of suffrage which inheres in citizenship in a democracy, every citizen must at least be grounded in the primary elements of education. It is justly claimed that every child is possessed of an inherent right to be educated. Any impairment of this right is a blow at sound government; for primarily those who are least educated are most susceptible to venal influences in the exercise of the suffrage.

The right of youth to education as preparation for life cannot be questioned. And this right is intensified as the complexity of the social order increases. Certain enterprises of government may be postponed or curtailed without permanent loss, but not education. Unless the period of youth usually devoted to education be so utilized the chances are many that the deficiency will never be made up. Once the business of making a living is entered upon, it is little likely that opportunity for orderly education during what are known as school years will be offered. And if opportunity is presented, the inclination to take advantage of it is lessened.

In view of these facts, how necessary to maintain all reasonable facilities for education on a competent and practical basis! Road construction, building of public edifices, certain functions of government, these and many other worthy enterprises may be lessened or postponed, but opportunity for education once abridged or withdrawn entails a loss which is irreparable.

None can gainsay that there have been extravagances in the maintenance of public school systems. It is regretfully acknowledged that this condition frequently obtains. In more than a few instances, in great cities and in smaller communities alike, the educational system has fallen under political control to the extent that it has become the opportunity for exercise of greed and personal aggrandizement. Startling instances of this could be cited, especially in the larger cities. The almost sacred function of education has not rendered the public schools free from political exploitation. Accordingly, extravagance of expenditures has resulted both in the numbers of teachers and attendants and in the multiplication of courses—special subjects, they are called—which have of themselves little or no permanent value for the child.

Careful survey of the school system in each community by those who have at heart the value and importance of general education may, if wisely undertaken, reveal such surplus of activities and excess of personnel as may be eliminated without lessening the efficiency of the system.

Beyond question also, in cities where a considerable number of graduates from publicly maintained normal colleges are waiting for appointments with little prospect of immediate employment, this type of training may be temporarily suspended without injury to the general efficiency of the schools.

But whatever economy is undertaken, it should always be borne in mind that education of all children is of primary importance to every community. It is an obligation that cannot be set aside. As education is the most expensive of all activities in local government, likewise it is the most important. Opportunity for education once withdrawn or curtailed, youth is deprived of something not only to which it is inherently entitled but for which there can be no substitute. Success, happiness, usefulness, the very substance of human life, is dependent upon the type and quality of education.

Editorial Notes

A recent Columbia University survey shows that the population of New York City has grown from 200 to 7,000,000 in the last three centuries. If it were to keep on at the same rate, it would reach 245,000,000,000 in another three centuries. Perhaps the move toward civic governmental reform should be speeded up before the problem becomes too unwieldy.

If experiments now being conducted in England with linen and concrete prove successful, it will be possible in future to patch worn-out highways like torn sheets. And as a preventive measure, more stringent regulations could be adopted to curb the tendency toward tearing along these roads.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

A Coolidge Chair of Government—Why Filibuster in a Do-Nothing Congress

THE proposition to establish at Amherst College a chair of government named in honor of the late Calvin Coolidge is one that of course primarily concerns Amherst almuni. As a mere outsider, however, I would like to give the suggestion hearty approval. Mr. Coolidge's career in itself gives assurance to the young American that there is no office so elevated that the humblest aspirant may not attain it. Just how the Presidency was obtained by him is unquestionably a puzzle to politicians of a different stripe. But while the Coolidge methods might not be effective in many instances, they are at least characterized by a simple devotion to duty even when in a political scale that duty was to be reckoned as the humblest, and a very determined avoidance of anything that seemed spectacular or self-assertive in politics.

Back of the silent, restrained manner of this New Englander was unquestionably a genius for politics, else he would not have accomplished what he did with so little friction. The success of his administration of the Presidency, contrasting with the turbulent four years suffered by his successor which ended in political defeat, will at some time furnish opportunity for a scientific study of the contrasting methods in high office of the professional politician and the business man.

Coolidge was, of course, a professional politician. So was McKinley. So in a lesser degree was Theodore Roosevelt. Yet the Administrations of these three men will probably be accepted by historians as the most successful of that half century in the nation's history. We have had college professors, eminent lawyers and one journalist in the White House, and yet judged by results the professional politician was the most successful.

Constantly there is clamor for the business man in politics. And yet it is a question not easily determined whether in any high political office, municipal or national, the business man has proved as successful as the man who from his earliest days has studied political methods and gained his livelihood by political office holding.

A chair in government at Amherst, if it could be established under such auspices as to arouse the eager interests of the students in public affairs, and to eliminate from their minds the idea, too commonly held by prosperous young Americans of the type that attend our universities, that politics is a dirty business unworthy of a man of good standing, would perhaps be the best monument possible to the memory of one whose simplicity alone interfered with the recognition of his essential political greatness.

* * *

More and more it seems as if filibustering in the Senate today is about the most futile and redundant effort to which a statesman could lend himself. Congress assembled the first week of December. It has accomplished absolutely nothing except to adopt the Philippine independence bill, which has now received the veto of the President. Why senators like Long of Louisiana and Thomas of Oklahoma should find it necessary to intervene with long-distance speeches in order to prevent legislation by a Senate which has shown itself incapable of legislation is not apparent.

In the higher mathematics we accept two paradoxical quantities, one infinity, which means there is something more than everything, and the other the minus quantity, which implies that there can be something less than nothing. In this particular short session Congress has emphatically accepted the position of a minus quantity. It didn't even achieve its high ambition to put beer in the boys by Christmas, and it does not look as if it were going to be able to accomplish any form of anti-prohibition legislation before its adjournment.

I wonder whether this latter phenomenon is due to the recognition by the senators of the rapid waning of the liquor hysteria which was so pronounced at the time of the election. That it has waned is obvious. Perhaps the reason may be that the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment thinks that it has won its fight, and has diminished its artificial stimulus of anti-prohibition sentiment. Its very able manager, Mr. H. H. Curran, has transferred his allegiance to the National Economy League, the manager of which he now is at a salary, as he testified before a Senate Committee, of $15,000 a year. He received $25,000 from the anti-prohibitionists.

If he thinks that to arouse within the ranks of the members of Congress any sincere devotion to practical economy would be so much easier than stirring them to a demand for beer that he can do the job at less expense, he will probably find himself much misled.

Why the Moon Was Late

By LELAND S. BARNES

SOME may recall the rather surprised reports of observers to the effect that the eclipse of the sun last August occurred about five seconds later than expected from astronomical predictions. Since these predictions were made about five years before the eclipse took place, the average person will doubtless think this lateness a small matter. However, it has been of much concern to astronomers since that time, as ordinarily the moment at which celestial bodies will reach certain positions can be foretold with much greater exactness. Therefore this deviation needs to be investigated, for great discoveries frequently result from the study of small discrepancies.

The clocks used to record the beginning of the eclipse had to be compared with some source of correct time in order that this instant could be obtained accurately. At present the standard for comparison is the rotation period of the earth which, until quite recently, has been considered as perfectly uniform. Since the apparent rising and setting of the stars is actually due to the rotation of the earth, it is possible to tell when the earth has made one complete turn by using the stars as reference points.

Thus, a star which is exactly overhead now will gradually sink toward the northwest and finally set, but exactly twenty-four-star hours later it will be directly in the zenith again, as the earth has turned completely around. The clocks to be compared with the earth, if running correctly, should turn through twenty-four-star hours in this interval. If they do not, we think they are gaining or losing and so attempt to rectify them by retarding or advancing the hands.

* * *

In this the earth has been considered as rotating uniformly. Suppose it was actually increasing its rate of rotation. Since it is turning faster it will need a shorter interval than the clock to go around once. Hence the clock will apparently be slow, so we will advance the clock and call it right. Actually it will now be fast.

Suppose this clock is used to time an eclipse. Further, assume that the eclipse does take place at the true predicted time which, for simplicity, will be taken as 2:30. Since the clock is fast it will read more than 2:30 when the eclipse occurs at the true 2:30 and therefore the eclipse will be marked as late.

From a consideration of this it is obvious that we have a choice of two explanations. Either the earth was speeding up or the eclipse did occur late. Astronomers are inclined to believe that the former is the true explanation—that the earth was ahead of time.

For instance, sediment carried by rivers toward the earth's equator, and hence farther from its axis, will tend to slow down its rotation. Or material which is sent tumbling nearer its axis by a violent earth tremor will speed it up.

By continually getting just a bit ahead or behind her predicted place in the sky, the moon, although the earth's nearest neighbor, causes more trouble to timekeepers than any other of the celestial orbs. For a long time she was blamed for this fault but now, after some self-examination, we find that it is probably our earth which errs and so we are about ready to apologize to Mrs. Moon. For, after all, she may not be out of place.

Anciently the moon was the timekeeper and each month began at the first sight of the new crescent moon. Then as instruments came into use, the moon was discarded as an obsolete timekeeper and the rotation of the earth substituted. However, as still more refined observations are being made, astronomers are concluding that the revolution of the moon around the earth is a more uniform timepiece than the earth with its shifting load. Hence they feel that the moon may once more come into its own and not only give us light at night, but also keep our watches running accurately.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Political Jobs Which Can Be Spared

ONE-THIRD of the political places in the federal service, according to the National Civil Service Reform League, could be eliminated as absolutely unnecessary and probably would be eliminated if they could not be used as patronage. But when a reduction in the government service is made it is the employees who are under the competitive rules that are dropped. The political appointees stick. These political places are also likely to be overpaid. The postmaster at Bushnell, Fla., which has a population of 400, receives a salary of $2100. The postmaster at Baldwin Park, Calif., which has a population of 500, receives $2400. The postmaster at Haynesville, La., which has a population of 900, receives $2600, and the postmaster at Bladen, Neb., which has a population of 445, receives $2700. If these postmasters were in the competitive service instead of being political figures, their salaries would be around half of these amounts, if, indeed, the places themselves were not abolished as superfluous. More than 135,000 federal positions are available for political appointees upon a change of administration. The salaries attached to these positions total more than $125,000,000. Millions of dollars could be saved every year by the elimination of such of these places as are not needed. Here is an opportunity for a real and sizable stroke on behalf of economy and efficiency in the National Government.—*New York Evening Post.*

Saving the People's Money

DISCUSSING the budget in respect of the Federal deficit of the past two years, Time, that somewhat flippant weekly publication, says:

> For months President Hoover and James Clawson Roop, his budget director, had been whittling and pruning at federal expenses in an unsuccessful effort to level up outgo and income without resorting to new taxation. Director Roop, a large round-faced man through whose tight lips pass nothing but a pipe stem, practices none of the noisy drama of the first occupant of his office (Charles Gates Dawes) or the publicised penny-pinching of the second (the late Herbert Mayhew Lord.)

We resent the writer's sneer at General Lord's administration of the office. When, succeeding General Dawes, at that official's recommendation and request, Lord was placed at its head, the bureau was faced with the national debt of $26,000,000,000. For eight years General Lord fought to carry out the President's orders and the country's wishes to have the tremendous burden reduced, and at the end of that period the bureau had so fulfilled the task, as that $10,000,000,000 had been lifted from the shoulders of the taxpayers, together with the yearly payment of interest upon that colossal sum. . . . Publicized penny-pinching forsooth. Would that some more Herbert Mayhew Lords might be set up in these governmental positions.—*Courier-Gazette* (Rockland, Maine).

Lincoln Cathedral

"THE most precious piece of architecture in the British Isles," as John Ruskin called Lincoln Cathedral, has been reopened for service after eleven years of restoration effort. Time, storm and earthquake had taken toll of the ancient fabric, and it was in serious danger of collapse when the program of repairs was initiated in 1921. Since the resources of the diocese were insufficient for the need, Dean T. C. Fry came to the United States to appeal for help. More than $600,000 was given by Americans to whom, as to Englishmen, the beautiful old shrine is precious. Further contributions were received from India, Australia, South Africa, Canada and other communities of the English-speaking world. Shilling by shilling, pound by pound, the money was raised. Architects, engineers and builders began their work.

Properly called the Cathedral Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Lincoln Cathedral was begun exactly twenty years after William the Conqueror crossed to the victory of Hastings. Bishop Remigius sketched the ground plan on the model of that of Rouen. By 1092 enough of the church had been completed to be consecrated. But the construction went on through the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. . . . Each generation made its own gift of art and piety, and the cathedral grew in beauty like a carefully nurtured and guarded rose. . . .

Lincoln Cathedral is one of the memories which American travelers bring home from abroad. It is remembered for its time-stained but still bright towers and pinnacles, its soaring walls, its broad and intricately embellished west front and, especially, for its "angel choir," one of "the loveliest of human works." It is recalled for its significance in the background of American as well as British history. It is understood for what it truly is—one of the sources from which modern men and women of the far-flung English-speaking frontiers of the earth draw their idealism, their aspiration and their trust.—*Washington Star.*